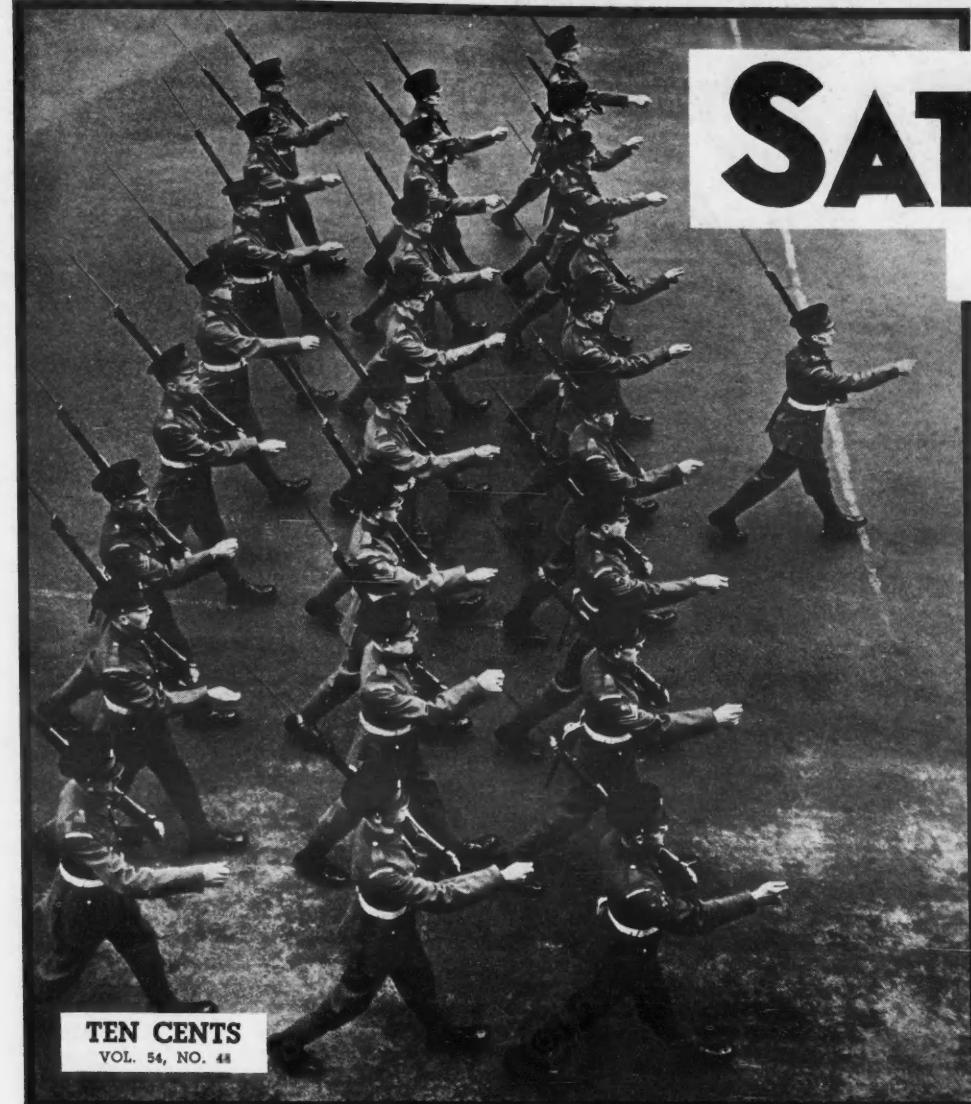


SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY



TEN CENTS
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1939, TORONTO

THE FRONT PAGE

MR. HEPBURN'S axis buddy, Mr. Duplessis, has taken advantage of the state of war to secure himself five more years of power without having to undergo any critical examination of any of his policies. His platform is that he will rescue Quebec from the outrageous tyranny of the Dominion Government in "centralizing" at Ottawa because of the war all the finances of individuals, municipalities, provinces and the country in general." There is no need to take this seriously except as a means of keeping Mr. Duplessis in power, very much as the attack on the Dominion, on opposite grounds about the C.I.O., kept Mr. Hepburn in power a few years ago. Like Mr. Hepburn then, Mr. Duplessis today does not give the slightest indication of intending to do anything except talk, nor is there the slightest reason to suppose that he could do anything else if he wanted to. His language does not suggest any hope that what the Dominion has done can be attacked as unconstitutional in the courts, or any intention to attack it. These election tactics will almost certainly be successful and will provide one more example of the growing practice of fighting provincial elections on national issues—a practice which ensures bad government in the provinces and may ultimately make impossible any sort of government in the Dominion.

Germany's East Front

READERS of this page will recall that at the very outbreak we predicted the over-running of Poland, whether or not Russia took an active part against her. We did not expect that it would occur quite so rapidly, but on the other hand we did not expect that the Russians would march in. Their entry has enabled Germany to bring the Polish resistance to an end sooner than was to be expected; but it has left her under the necessity of keeping a much larger force in Poland than would have been necessary if the Russian border had remained where it was. We cannot repeat too often that the Russo-German pact is for the most temporary purposes only, and chiefly for the purpose of enabling Russia to do just what it has actually done, namely strengthen its western frontier for the ultimately inevitable conflict with Germany. If Germany alone had overrun Poland, she could have been made to disgorge her entire prey if defeated in the long war, and in that event Russia's chances of getting a part of it would have been poor. Germany can still be made to disgorge her half of Poland; but how Russia is to be dispossessed of her half it is difficult to see. Meanwhile Germany must leave very substantial forces in Poland in order to prevent her share—which she will probably lose in the long run anyhow—from being made even smaller by Russian chiselling.

Attacks on the C.B.C.

A SECTION of the Canadian press, and a few Canadian politicians, have developed the astounding idea that a speech by Herr Hitler is good German propaganda in Canada, and are therefore very indignant with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for allowing his oratory to be transmitted over its wave-lengths. It is quite possible that Herr Hitler's speeches may be regarded as being, and may actually be, good German propaganda in Germany, where the public has been conditioned to them by the process which was well described by Herr Hitler himself when he told how he had personally "educated" the German nation during the last ten years. But among North American peoples who have not had the advantage of being thus educated we can imagine nothing more effective than an hour and a quarter of this demagogue's hysterical ravings for producing a state of violent antipathy for him and all his works and ways.

This extraordinarily illogical attack was of course motivated by hostility to the C.B.C., arising presumably out of the policy of that powerful bureaucracy

regarding the control of the dissemination of opinion. For that policy SATURDAY NIGHT has as profound a dislike as any of the newspapers and politicians which have been accusing the C.B.C. of treason over the Hitler broadcast. But that does not prevent us from recognizing that the Corporation has long performed and is now performing a most valuable service to Canadian listeners in bringing to them at first hand the utterances of the world's most powerful rulers and most experienced commentators. We should have been greatly disappointed if the Hitler speech, being available for transmission, had not been transmitted to the Canadian people by their own nationally owned and bureaucratically operated radio system; and we rather suspect that most of those who attacked the C.B.C. for handling the broadcast would have been equally ready to attack it for not doing so, any stick being good to beat a dog with if you have a dog that you want to beat.

Ottawa Is Confident

JOURNALISTS whose memory goes back to 1914 find in the Ottawa of today a vastly different atmosphere from that which prevailed in the early stages of the last war. The difference is chiefly to be accounted for by the improvement in the personnel, and still more in the organization, of the high Civil Service. This war is being carried on, so far as Canada is concerned, by the departmental chiefs; and they are carrying it on very well. It is not altogether that they are better men than their predecessors, or more trusted by their Ministers; partly it is due to the immense improvement in inter-departmental co-operation resulting from the formation of committees for all sorts of purposes in which key men of various branches are brought together. Activities of many different kinds are thus co-ordinated in a manner quite unknown to old-time Ottawa.

There is also the point that in the economic

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

PEOPLE are still arguing about what to call this war. Hitler, personally, we understand, would like to call it off.

Any moment, now, we expect to hear that Germany has declared its neutrality in this present war.

The United States doesn't realize how fortunate it is. For example, if it were Europe, the New York World's Fair and the San Francisco World's Fair would probably be bombing each other.

Now we know why Hitler used to like to watch dancing girls. He was getting ideas for his flexible army.

We hear that secret service men assigned to watch motion pictures for subversive matter have been having a dull time of it. They haven't been able to uncover a single plot.

The lack of shoes for Canadian volunteers makes us wonder if the Department of Defence has been led astray by Frederick the Great's epigram that an army marches on its stomach.

Ordinary enemies shake and are friends. Hitler and Stalin, however, are friends . . . and shake!

The death of General von Fritsch suggests that Germany's experts are also falling off.

sphere at least the government has, in the quarter-century, taken on vast new responsibilities and brought in men of first-rate capabilities to administer them. The Bank of Canada has unquestionably strengthened the government's hand very materially, and so has the Tariff Board.

In 1914 there was some excuse for the establishment of what was essentially, in military matters, a dictatorship under Sir Sam Hughes. Today there is no need for one-man rule, because both the Cabinet and the various ministries are working coherently together.

The Victoria Cook

THE story of the Victoria, B.C., lady whose first reaction to the outbreak of war was to discharge her cook "as a gesture of patriotism" is the epitome of a vast number of economic errors of the same kind committed by people with the best intentions but with a total inability to understand the real consequences of their acts. As the war progresses it will become important and indeed necessary for Canadians to do without many of the things that they have been accustomed to having; but there is nothing to be gained by doing without things when the net result is a diminution rather than an increase in the national activity and the national efficiency.

If our state of war preparation had advanced so far that there was no question of the Victoria lady's cook being immediately absorbed in some more beneficial activity than cooking for a private family, her action would have been both wise and commendable. But as things are, she was merely adding to the unexpended surplus of income of her own household, and diminishing the income of an individual or household who probably needed it a great deal more.

Until the war has had its ultimate effect of creating so much employment that the supply of man-power and woman-power is nearing its limits, there

is nothing that should be so carefully avoided as the unnecessary creation of unemployment in Canada. It is not only an economic evil, but a social and spiritual evil as well. Economies will be necessary, and in the long run perhaps severe economies; but from the national point of view there is no economy in a stoppage of expenditure which has as an inevitable result an equivalent stoppage of another Canadian's income. There are plenty of other things to economise upon. With the Canadian dollar at its present discount, and with the Canadian government endeavoring by every means in its power to prevent its further decline in order that it may be possible to buy immediate national supplies at a reasonable cost, there is no good purpose served by continuing the purchase of any United States products that are not urgently needed; we need have no fear now that Canada's total imports from that country will not be sufficient to provide it with all the exchange that it needs for paying for the things that it buys from us.

These, then, are the objects on which to begin our economies; these, and the domestic products which are needed for the prosecution of the war and in which the private buyer is merely competing with the Canadian government to push prices still higher. The exercise of some measure of common sense combined with some measure of humanity would have saved the Victoria lady from what we cannot but regard as a serious error—unless of course there are so few cooks and so many applicants for cooks in Victoria that the cook whom she discharged had no difficulty in finding another situation within a week. It may be so; in the fantastic world in which we live, such a condition would not be incompatible with widespread general unemployment, for unemployment seems to have no power to induce people to train themselves to become good cooks even though doing so would make employment a certainty. If it is so, we take back everything that we have said about the particular case of the Victoria lady, but all the general principles that we have enunciated remain just as valid.

↑ THE PICTURES ↑

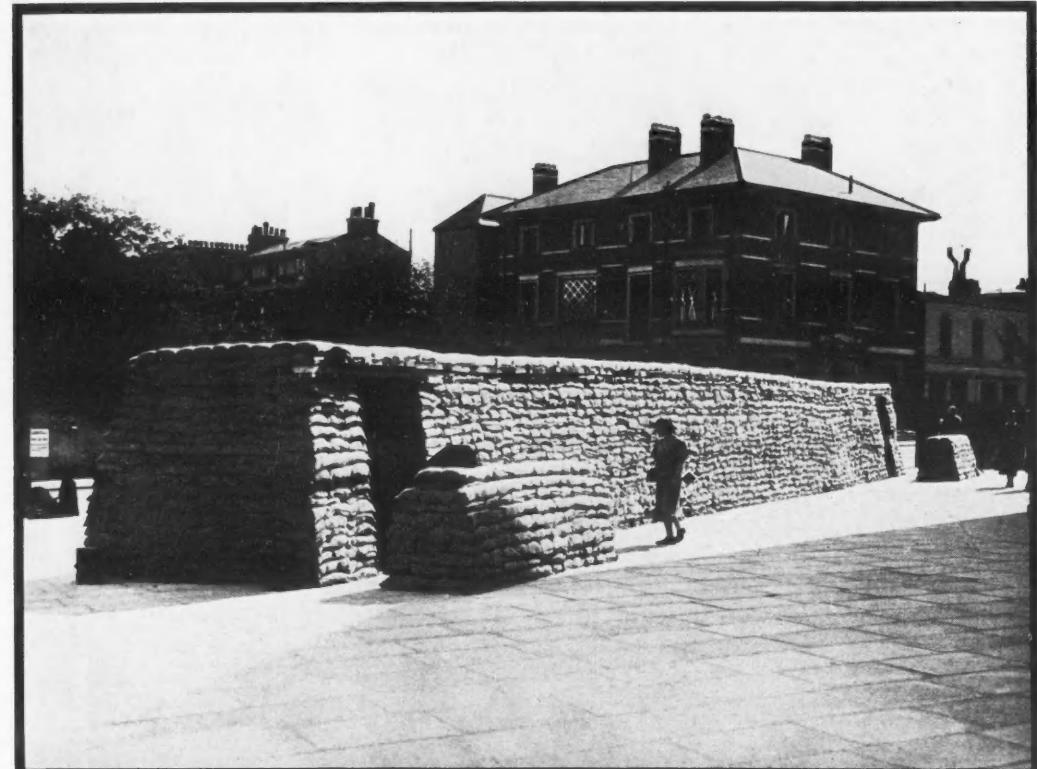
THIS IS THE WAY TO DO IT. All over Canada today thousands of Canadian citizens, now members of the Canadian Active Service Force, are busy learning, not the intricacies but the simplicity, of the new infantry drill in "threes". "Form Fours" is now abolished; troops fall in in three ranks with arm length intervals between men and moving off is merely a matter of a "right turn". These pictures show Guards at Wellington Barracks in a demonstration of the smartness which may be achieved under the new system.

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In War As In Peace

THE Federation for Community Service in Toronto will soon be conducting its annual appeal for funds which are to be spread over a wide range of local charities. Throughout the length and breadth of Canada similar organizations are voluntarily assuming the burden of relieving the distress and poverty of the underprivileged citizen. Many of us, more fortunately placed than others, absorbed as we are in the excitement of war, may perhaps forget that the plight of the poor, the sick, the undernourished, and the unemployed is fully as desperate now as it was a year ago. Sickness and indigence know no season; and governmental agencies of relief, bent to the utmost in prosecuting their rapidly increasing war-time duties, make the need for private philanthropies even more urgent now than heretofore. We take this opportunity to remind you not to overlook the appeal these charitable bodies are making. Only by your co-operation can they succeed. Through them those in distress hold out their hand to you; do not fail them now.



The First Canadian Shots In The War of 1914-1918

BY LIEUT.-COL. R. J. S. LANGFORD

(Author's Note:—In recounting the following experiences of 25 years ago, I have relied entirely on an ageing and not too retentive memory; but, the times and dates given are substantially if not minutely accurate. The subaltern mentioned was Lieut. G. L. P. Grant-Suttie, now Lieut.-Colonel, retired from the service and residing in Toronto; the N.C.O. mentioned was L.Cpl. J. Stirling; he was awarded the Military Medal in France and rose to the rank of C.Q.M.S. before leaving the Regiment in 1928.)

IT WAS noon on July 28, 1914. On the 300 yard firing point of the rifle range at Aldershot, Nova Scotia, I was watching the last relay of "D" Company, The Royal Canadian Regiment, firing the rapid practice, known throughout the British Army as the "mad minute". As the practice ended, an orderly handed me a telegram. It contained instructions from Regimental Headquarters to strike camp immediately and return with the Company under my command by that afternoon's train to Halifax.

The next morning, I was ordered to report to the General Staff Officer of the Military District, then Major Hayter, who informed me as follows:—"War with Germany is a strong probability; you and your Company will leave at 5.00 a.m. tomorrow by boat for Blank, N.S. On arrival, you will prepare the defences as marked on this map. After war is declared, or, possibly before, the Germans may attempt to put the cable stations at Blank and Hollowtop out of business. If they send a landing party ashore to do this, your job is to stop them."

Under the supervision of a naval officer, we embarked in the early hours of July 30 on a small coastal steamer which was awaiting us at a wharf in the naval Dock Yard. It was a foggy, still morning as our small craft crept cautiously out of the harbor; a few miles out to sea, it was neither foggy nor still; being soldiers and not sailors, we were nearly all prostrated with *mal de mer*, and would gladly have welcomed a German warship to terminate our misery.

As we approached Blank about 10.00 p.m., we were again immersed in fog; the ship's Captain decided to anchor; it was a wise decision, as dawn disclosed our position to be within a few yards of the shore—certainly, a narrow escape from being beached. After a hearty breakfast on board, we disembarked about 6.00 a.m. The inhabitants were apparently all asleep, as not a soul was visible.

A Surprise Arrival

I left my Company on the wharf in charge of a subaltern, and proceeded to the home of the manager of the Cable Company in Blank. His astonishment at seeing a military officer was quite amusing. I hastily informed him about the "why and wherefore" of our presence, and I asked him to escort me to the Mayor of the town.

Within an hour, I had arranged for quarters in the local skating rink for an officer and sixteen men whom I proposed to leave in Blank. With the remainder of my Company I marched away to Hollowtop, about two miles inland. Here was the operating headquarters of the main Trans-Atlantic cable communications. The community of Hollowtop consists solely of cable operators and their families. On arrival, I explained our presence to the manager of the Cable Company, who immediately allotted us accommodation and assisted us in every way possible.

From my headquarters at Hollowtop I sent out small detachments, each under a non-commissioned officer, to act as observation posts along the coast; their orders were to watch all ships in their vicinity and to notify me at once if a German warship showed up on the horizon. The remainder of my small force worked like beavers at entrenching certain tactical localities which commanded the approaches to Hollowtop.

On August 2, my command was increased by one Company of the 94th Highlanders from Cape Breton and a Battery of Field Artillery from Prince Edward Island. The Battery was sited on a small hill which commanded the entrance to the Blank harbor; the Highlanders I kept with me at Hollowtop; they were nearly all miners and were, in consequence, wonderful trench diggers. Their knowledge of drill and rifle left much to be desired and, as most of them could speak only Gaelic, the two R.C.R. Sergeants who were detailed to instruct them had rather a difficult job.

By August 3, our defensive preparations were almost completed, a fact which contributed greatly to my peace of mind, as, during the forenoon of that day, I received a long telegram from District Headquarters which contained a description of Ger-

man warships and instructions to see that all ranks of my command were conversant with the same. Within an hour of the receipt of this telegram, I had completed telephone calls to all my detachment commanders, passing on the information that I had received and enjoining them to do likewise.

The "Enemy" Appears

It was shortly after sunset when I was summoned to the telephone; the call was from No. 1 Observation Post; this Post was fifteen miles down the coast line and south of Blank. The Corporal commanding the Post was a veteran of the Boer war, during which he had served with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Imperturbably, his voice came over the wire: "Sirr, I wish tae inform ye that a Gairmon warship is passing my post; she is proceeding in a northward direction towardus Blank."

"Heavens!" I exclaimed. "Are you sure that it is a German warship?" I sensed a tinge of reproach in his: "Sairtly, Sirr."

"Well, what are you doing about it?" I foolishly queried.

"Reportin' tae ye, as ordered, Sirr!" he retorted. "The Gairmon is out of rifle range, so I am no wasting guid ammunition on her."

I hastily rang off. My first action was to order all lights extinguished in the Cable buildings; they were situated on the top of Hollowtop and afforded a wonderful artillery target. Working in the dusk appeared not to affect the operators in the slightest;

the clickety-clack of the telegraph keys went on uninterruptedly. After satisfying myself that no lights were showing from any of the Cable buildings, I telephoned to the subaltern in command of the Blank Detachment, telling him the news and ordering him to "Stand to". I then got into touch with the Battery Commander and ordered him to prepare for action. He informed me that he had only shrapnel for his guns and no armor-piercing projectiles; I explained to him that he would not be expected to sink a warship, but merely to strafe a landing party.

The Highlanders Prepare

I next ordered the Company of the 94th Highlanders on parade. Thinking that it might be advisable to give them what would now be termed a "pep talk", I told them that a German warship was in the vicinity, and that we might be in for a scrap; further, I quite realized that they were not fully trained soldiers, but I hoped, if it came to a scrap, that they would do their best to help out the Royal Canadians.

Those among them who understood English passed on my words to those who didn't, and the effect was very heartening; although receiving no orders to do so, many of them immediately started fixing bayonets; others hitched up their trousers and spat on their hands.

During the next half hour I received successive messages from No. 2 and No. 3 Observation Posts; both messages confirmed the fact that a warship was in the offing, that she was circling about off

↑ THE PICTURES ↑

THE RAW MATERIAL and the finished product. That part of the soil of England which is today in sandbag covers is perhaps the most satisfying to inhabitants of the "tight little island". Soldiers and civilians, old and young, joined together with grim determination and calm confidence in completing defences. LEFT, a scene in one of London's parks where men and women work side by side. RIGHT, the result of the work—one of the many sandbag shelters on the city's streets.

the harbor, that her lights were showing and—that she had all the earmarks of a German cruiser.

At 10.15 p.m. the subaltern at Blank reported to me by telephone: "At 10.00 p.m. a German cruiser had entered the harbor at full speed and with all lights extinguished: his detachment had fired at the cruiser: the fire had not been returned: the cruiser had circled the harbour and then proceeded out to sea, heading North: no attempt had been made to land a party." he ended with keen disappointment.

The Gunners' Victim

At 10.45 p.m. the Battery Commander reported to me at my Headquarters. I sympathized with him at getting no chance to fire his guns at the Germans. "But, we did, Sir," he grinned sheepishly. "We fired one round and..."

"And?" I waited.

"We killed a cow, Sir. Clean hit! The dashed animal was in the bushes right in front of the battery."

"Well," I chuckled. "She died for her country and she also has the honor of being the first Canadian casualty."

The cruiser did not return. Was it a German warship? From inquiries that I have made, I have established the fact that no British warships were in the vicinity of Blank at the time. In 1916 I wrote, through the usual official channels, to ask if the personnel under my command at Blank were entitled to the 1914-1915 Star—a medal given to personnel serving in a theatre of war during those years. The reply from the British War Office was: "No, it is regretted that Blank, Nova Scotia, has never been recognized as a 'Theatre of War'."

Be that as it may, and I feel sure that the cow would have entirely disagreed with the dictum of the War Office, the fact remains that the first shots of the Great War, in so far as the British Empire was concerned, were fired by The Royal Canadian Regiment and an Artillery battery from Prince Edward Island.

The Subaltern Confirms

I submitted the above article to Lieut.-Colonel G. L. P. Grant-Suttie for his comments and corrections. The following are extracts from his reply:

"My memory is that the warship did not enter at full speed but rather slowly. It showed no lights whatever, but was easily distinguishable as a warship. I am unable, now, to say definitely whether in my oral report to you over the telephone that night, I described it as a 'German cruiser' but I probably used either those words or 'enemy cruiser'. There were no British warships in the vicinity at the time and ships of any other navy would have shown lights. Its description tallied closely with that of a German cruiser which we had been informed was in the vicinity. My memory is that a few rifle shots were fired at it, in all probability without effect. These shots were fired by a small post some yards from where I was observing, and I immediately ordered such firing ceased."

"Looking back at this incident, it might be as well not to overlook the fact that the firing of these few shots at Blank might have had an immense consequence. It is unlikely that the Germans knew that Blank was defended. There were about 10,000 tons of bunker coal on the wharves near Moontown. I think that the Germans intended to destroy the cable stations and to refuel, or to set fire to that coal. But war had not yet been declared. To have landed a party in the face of organized military resistance would have precipitated hostilities several days in advance of the German strategical plans in Europe, and, therefore, it does not seem at all improbable that our few scattered rifle shots and the one round from the field gun may have preserved the vital cable communication between North America and Europe."

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Let Us Be Patient

BY B. K. SANDWELL

IMPATIENCE is probably the most dangerous quality that the Canadian people can display in regard to Canada's military preparations for participation in this war. That which is done impatiently can be written off in advance as having been thrown away. The kind of troops that will be needed in this war are the kind of troops that have been habituated by long training to the use of, or at least to close co-operation with, a very large amount of very complicated machinery. It is a generally held opinion among military critics, for example, that the speed of the Polish débâcle was largely due to the non-mechanical character of that essentially horse-loving people; and while Canadians are probably more mechanically-minded than Poles it must take a considerable time to train them for so scientific a mechanical process as modern warfare.

It is unfortunate, from the point of view of prompt military assistance to the Allies, that the outbreak of war coincided with the approach of winter. Canada is a poor country for training troops in during the winter, and the winter lasts for four months. There is no object in withdrawing men on a large scale from their civilian occupations merely to keep them cooped up in barracks (very inadequate ones at that) and exercised in drill sheds from October until March; and the only alternative, of shooting them to the more temperate climate of Western Europe immediately and training them there, is for obvious reasons not being considered in this war.

If we had some southern possessions on the North American continent, where we could train under European climatic conditions, the situation would be easier; but as it is we have only British Columbia, which is unfortunately three thousand miles further from the scene of conflict than the populous parts of Canada where most of the troops will be raised. Even at that, it seems as if the climatic advantages of the coast province might be utilized for the winter training of troops from the territory west of Regina.

Lack of Equipment

But perhaps an even more serious obstacle to the rapid production of trained Canadian units is the lack of the mechanical equipment itself. Mechanized troops cannot be trained without their appropriate mechanism. There is reason to surmise that until the productive capacity of the United States becomes available to the Allies, that of Great Britain will be almost entirely needed to keep up supplies for the front and for British training; and Canada has done little or nothing towards preparing her plants for the production of field equipment and is perhaps eco-

nomically unsuited for that of the larger items.

The widely prevalent idea that Canadians ought to be hurling troops into the imminent deadly breach right away, without regard to the ripeness of their training, is entirely mistaken. It is perhaps due in large measure to a misunderstanding of the process by which the permanently conscriptionist countries are able to throw vast masses of troops into the line at the blast of a whistle. All of these men, of course, have undergone, not merely as individuals but as units, a year of intensive continuous training so that they are ready to fall into their positions without any further preparation. The only equivalent that Canada has to this is the Permanent Force, and the Permanent Force is so small that it is almost entirely needed for the training of the improvised army which we have to turn out for a major war. For it is no use blinking the fact that the training received recently in peace-time by even the best units of our Non-Permanent Force is nothing more than a first instalment—equivalent in time-value to something ranging from a tenth to a quarter—of the complete preparation necessary for successful participation in modern warfare.

Work Against Germany

These elements in the nature of modern warfare which make a peaceful nation like Canada slow in getting under way are also, fortunately, the elements which make a bellicose and aggressive nation like Germany deficient in the power of endurance. In highly mechanized warfare the rate of consumption of machinery and fuel is terrific. The nations with gold, credit and transportation power can use their man-power to the maximum extent for fighting and enlist the services of sympathetic neutrals for a large part of the necessary economic effort. Germany's only hope for that kind of aid is in Russia—which has already intervened between Germany and her expected access to Roumania,—and Russia is about as friendly to Germany as—well, as Hitler said she was up to the day he made a pact with her.

For the "lightning war" which was Germany's real hope of success, Canadian help cannot in any event be of much avail. For their defence in that war the Allies must rely on their own already seasoned troops and already ordered equipment. When that lightning war has failed there may come fairly early breakdown, moral, economic or both, of German military power. If not, there will be a prolonged struggle testing both the military and economic resources of both sides to the uttermost. It is for that struggle that Canada should be organizing herself to the limit of her powers.

Dictator Stalin Is Not Soviet Russia

BY A NEW CANADIAN

IT IS a grave error to consider the interests and the fundamental policies of Soviet Russia and of Joseph Stalin as being identical.

When people talk of "Russia" doing this or that or attempt prophecies as to what "Russia" is likely to do and why, they generally confound two irreconcilable opposites: the interests of the dictator Stalin and the interests of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

No tyrant in history, not excluding the Fascist tyrants, has had to resort to such terror, to such mass executions as has Stalin to maintain himself in power. This terror has not relaxed with time. It has become more intense. Increasingly it has attacked the very foundations of the Communist dictatorship—the Bolshevik party itself, until today not a single one of the original leaders of the Communist Revolution is alive or free. Stalin has managed to exterminate them all.

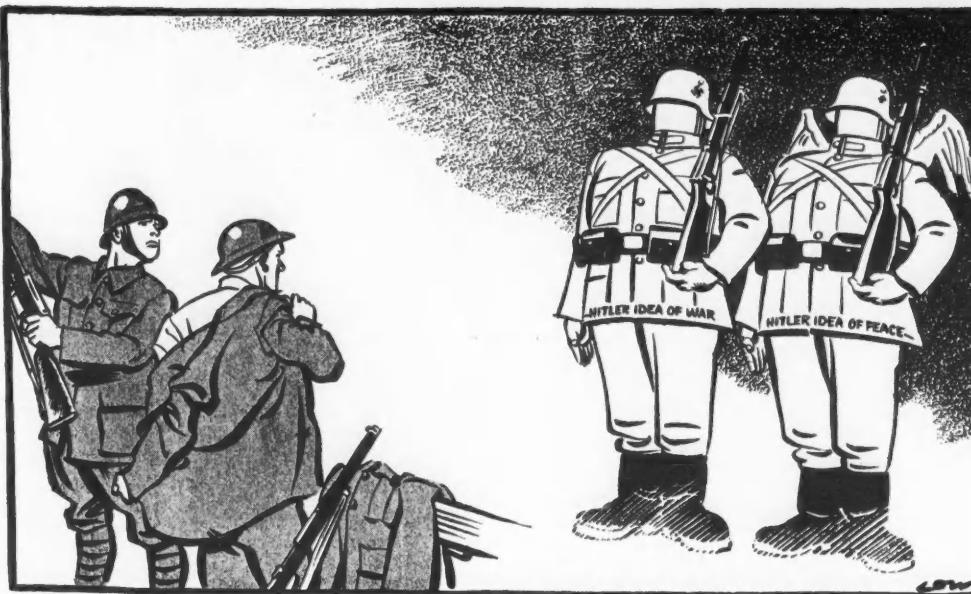
Is it then possible to say that Stalin truly represents the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics? Surely even intellectuals should be able to grasp the fact that a man in the position of Stalin does not execute his army chiefs, his administrative and political heads simply for fun. He must be either completely mad or else the whole country, the whole party from top to bottom, is seething with discontent and threatens revolt and the dictator deems that only terror and the extermination of the chief enemies can save him.

A Tottering Dictator

The whole of Stalin's foreign policy in the past few months can only be explained and understood if we grasp this essential fact: Stalin's power over Russia is tottering and he is losing control of the Communist machine itself and is therefore making desperate efforts to maintain himself in power.

A few months ago a member of the Communist party of the U.S.A. who had spent over a year in Russia and who returned completely disgusted with the Stalin dictatorship, told me that 90 per cent of the Russian people would welcome war because they might get arms with which to overthrow Stalin.

That is why Stalin played his cards so craftily this summer. His whole plan was to embroil the Democracies and the Fascist powers in a ruinous war. Only such a war, out of which Russia might



THERE IS NO CHOICE

profit, could save his tottering dictatorship. Likewise the participation in the destruction of Poland is not a sign of Stalin's strength but Stalin's weakness. He was afraid that Hitler might free the Ukrainians, whose brothers are chafing under Stalin's tyranny in the U.S.S.R. Stalin made sure Poland was destroyed first and he knew that an act of revenge against the hated national enemy would always be a popular move in Russia and therefore safe. The tottering dictator will grasp at any straw to save himself—be it imperialistic chauvinism, Nationalism or even Hitler's hand—the arch-enemy of Sovietism and of Russian national interests.

As most people appreciate that a victorious Nazi Germany would spell ruin to Soviet Russia they indulge in wishful thinking and imagine that sooner or later Stalin must double-cross Hitler and help Democracy win the war somehow or other.

But Stalin cares little for Soviet Russia. His one concern is the Stalin dictatorship and now that he has helped to start the war he wanted so badly, it

would not be at all safe for him to have either the democracies, or Hitler win the war, even though they might be completely exhausted in the process. Nothing less than the complete ruination of the Western World would satisfy Stalin, so that his henchmen could establish his unchallenged dictatorship over its sad remains. He hates Democracy even more than the Fascists hate it. He despises the English and French Labor movements and Western "wifey-washy" socialism. He suspects and fears the West. He wants it destroyed and anything that he can do to prolong the war, to incite social strife, confusion and breakdown in Western countries he will do—if we are foolish enough to let him.

On the other hand, if we realize that almost the whole of Russia, socialistic working-class Russia, longs for nothing more than its deliverance from the Stalin tyranny and would gladly join hands with the masses of the world in their present fight against tyranny, slavery and imperialism and aggression, then we should seize the golden opportunity which Stalin's aggression in Poland offers us.

If Stalin was immediately branded an aggressor, a traitor to the working-classes throughout the world; if it was pointed out that he sold out to Hitler, although he had executed most of the leaders of the Soviet State for this very alleged crime; if on account of this we declared that Stalin was as much an aggressor and a traitor to humanity as Hitler himself and that therefore his word could no longer be trusted and all diplomatic relations with a Government which he dominated would be severed, the democracies might score a brilliant victory and possibly end the war within a few months.

Nothing could embarrass Hitler more than to have Stalin forced into his camp. After all the mainstay of Hitler's power over Germany is those elements of the population to whom Russian Bolshevism is poison and although they are glad enough to have Russia neutral so that its resources might circumvent the British blockade, they will undoubtedly remember what happened to the German army which had been in contact with Russian Bolshevism in 1918.

Nothing would undermine Stalin's declining power in Russia more than for him to be forced into Hitler's camp. Even a dictator cannot reverse a policy which has been bolstered by years of intensive

THE WAR AGAINST AGGRESSION

It Won't Be Like The Last One

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

PROBABLY the one lesson of the last war—other than that of not losing the next one—which sank most deeply into the German consciousness was that it was won in the East and lost in the West. In the East there were broad plains inviting battle in the classic style of which the Germans are masters, and waiting for German colonization. There also were shapeless masses of Slavs inviting domination by the more highly organized Germans.

To the West the Germans ran smack into the imperial power of Britain and France, the fresh strength and democratic sympathies of the United States, and ultimately into the whole remaining world. Great is the booty to be won there but the Germans know perfectly well that they would not be equal to such a feat until they had thoroughly consolidated their position in Central and Eastern Europe. It is reluctantly that they take up the British and French challenge, after having done everything to avoid it or call it off, including "peace" offers by Hitler and Goering and remarkable restraint in starting bombing attacks against Paris and London. "Senseless", "useless" and "criminal" are the Nazis' own words for this struggle in the West.

No Heart In The West

With the massing of German troops around Aix la Chapelle and the possibility of a drive across Holland and Belgium towards the Channel ports it begins to look like 1914 all over again, and one feels like the person in the movie who asks "isn't this where we came in?" Many people seem to expect another war something like the last one, and continuing about as long. The official British pronouncement about a three years' war only confirms this general feeling.

Hope From The Prussians

Hitler's regime will not collapse today or tomorrow. In spite of all the dismay and disillusion caused among the masses still faithful to him by his failure to avoid a general war, as he had always solemnly promised, and by his pact with the Bolshevik arch-enemy, the German people will stand together for a while against what they tell themselves is the "envy and hatred" of the world for "everything German". Still Hitler's regime will fall, and what will succeed it? The German tendency is to play a thing out to the bitter, disastrous end. Will this end have been achieved by next year and the country be ready to settle down lethargically for a period under a reactionary government and perhaps a restored monarchy? On my last visit to Germany, almost two years ago, I found a surprising number of people who looked to that outcome. They saw that Nazism's yoke could only be removed by war, and counted on von Fritsch and the moderate Reichswehr leaders to seize control then. I will wager that it is being whispered up and down Germany today that von Fritsch's sudden death may not have been so accidental or so much mourned by the Nazis as they would make out. On our part, although it would have seemed strange 20 years ago, we would probably accept Prussian military leaders as gentlemen today after a taste of the Nazis, and make peace with them if they were willing to evacuate Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Have the German military any longer the cohesion or the leadership to effect such a *coup d'état*—which in any case is quite foreign to their traditions? Or has Germany one more violent and still more ruinous surge of revolutionary violence in her, which under the leadership of the "wild men" of the Nazi Party would carry her right into the arms of Moscow? Moscow, let into the back door of Europe, a door which she never succeeded in forcing herself, by that sheer opportunist and destructive genius, Adolf Hitler. That is the awful shadow which hangs over this war, which may prove to be only a brief clean-up of Hitlerism, or linger on as a protracted struggle of democracy against totalitarianism.

LONDON CALLING

"LONDON is calling." When London calls, On the waiting world a silence falls; From Bering Sea to Magellan Strait, From Tokyo, west to the Golden Gate, White man, black man, yellow man, brown. Sit listening to in London Town.

They may love that voice, they may fear or hate, But they know her words are the words of fate.

They have heard her pleading the cause of peace, To fashion a world where wars will cease; In years gone by they have heard her voice Calling an Empire to rejoice, Calling her children across the sea To join in the song of jubilee; In hours of sorrow, in days of strain, She has called to her sons and not in vain; And if, in her hour of desperate need, She calls once more, will they give no heed? Will they stand aside and, cringing, quail At a raucous voice and fist of mail, When the war planes drone and the bombs rain down On the ancient glories of London Town?

From tawny veldt and from lonely bush, From snow-swept wastes where the dog teams mush, From palm-fringed island and sun-baked town, And north where the dark Himalayas frown, From Southern Cross to Arctic skies, Wherever the flag of Empire flies, With a muffled roar like a distant drum, They answer London, "We will come!"

DAVID B. CUNNINGHAM.

propaganda. The bulk of the Communist party itself will have reason to remember the alleged reasons for the famous trials which purged its ranks.

The day that Marshal Toukhachevsky was purged all Moscow was full of rumors that Voroshilov, his friend and collaborator, was also to be purged. At that time apparently Stalin did not dare to purge him. May not Voroshilov purge the traitor Stalin as soon as the popular adventure in Poland is over?

The Ukrainians have been double-crossed by both Hitler and Stalin. The Ukraine has been "milked" by the Moscow dictatorship and after millions of Ukrainians were allowed to starve by a ruthless Government the Ukrainian Communist party was purged more fiercely than any other. The Ukraine is accessible to the Black Sea and all that its people want is freedom from the Stalin tyranny and a right to self-determination. That surely should be one of the main battle-cries of the democracies: Political self-determination and economic federation for all of the peoples in Europe after peace is finally restored.

If Stalin is not overthrown immediately by being forced on to the mat of Fascist aggression with

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Hitler, the Ukraine can be made a source of serious trouble for him. Also it is well to remember that the bulk of the Russian oil supply is obtained from the Caucasus which is inhabited and surrounded by war-like tribes and Cossacks who have never been securely won over to the Stalin régime and who have continued to be a source of great trouble to the dictatorship. This area is easily accessible from four sides; from the Black Sea, from the Ukraine, through the Caspian Sea by water from Iran, and by land from Iran and Turkey.

Effect on North America

To align the two aggressors Hitler and Stalin might have important political repercussions. Stalin even more than Hitler, is hated by the Catholic Church. A war on both would become a holy war for Rome, so much so, that even Mussolini might not be able to cope with it and most assuredly it would paralyze Franco—in case he had any intentions of stabbing France in the back to repay his Fascist friends and win a slice of French colonies in Africa and a more important position in South America, if the Fascists were to win.

In North America a war supported to the hilt by the Catholic hierarchy would have its own political importance.

Moreover the Stalinists themselves are slightly dismayed and disorganized at the moment. It would be a pity to let them reorganize and, in case of a prolonged war, cause much trouble to the democracies on the internal front. To pounce on Stalin with Hitler in the dock of aggression would largely eliminate this danger also.

Bold initiative against Stalin would be far more intelligent and right than a timid and wishful reliance on a possible split between Stalin and Hitler. After all if brutality and aggression are to be eliminated both the major world gangsters must be overthrown.

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THE WEEK IN CANADA

Taken Over:

By HON. NORMAN MCLEOD ROGERS, former Minister of Labor, the portfolio of Minister of National Defense from Hon. Ian Mackenzie. A Cabinet shuffle that involved four portfolios saw Mr. Mackenzie transferred from the post of Minister of National Defense to Minister of Pensions and National Health; Hon. C. G. Power, former Minister of Pensions and National Health switched to the office of Postmaster-General; and Hon. Norman McLarty, recently appointed Postmaster-General, became Minister of Labor.

Most important appointment in these troublous times was that of Hon. Norman McLeod Rogers. The new Minister of National Defense fought in the ranks with the Canadian Mounted Rifles in the Great War until he was put out of action at Sanctuary Wood. Added to this practical training for his new post is a broader training for public life and administration derived from a career linked closely with the study of economics and political science.

Born in Nova Scotia 45 years ago, Mr. Rogers was a Rhodes Scholar and was admitted to the bar of Nova Scotia. For several years he was a professor of history at Acadia University, a post which he relinquished in 1927 to become secretary to Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, whose biography he wrote. In 1929, he joined the staff of Queen's University as professor of history. In 1934 he took time off from the University, where he was lecturing on political science and economics, to prepare and present the Nova Scotia government's case for the Royal Commission of Economic Enquiry. Immediately after his election to the House of Commons in 1935 he was made Minister of Labor.

Trekking Along:

JOCK SCOTT, 56-year-old Scotsman, who claims to have walked nearly 37,000 miles on three continents: Europe, Africa and North America. Former sergeant in the Scottish army, Jock arrived in Orillia, Ont., one day last week on his latest walkathon which started in Vancouver last February.

His story: "I have worn 32 pairs of boots out in my travels which I started to recover from the effects of being gassed in the war. Six years ago I was given only six months to live, but since I



HON. NORMAN McL. ROGERS
(See "Taken Over", col. 1)

—Karsik, Ottawa.

started traveling and walking I have never felt better. I have regained my health and am ready to go home, but I recommend to anyone who needs a new lease on life to follow my example." From Orillia, Jock was heading for New York via Toronto. Two years ago he began his American tour from New York and in a short time he expects to book passage from there to his home in Greenock, Scotland.

Discovered:

By JOHN CRANKSHAW, K. C., Montreal, Que., a client, while he sat huddled in an air-raid shelter just off Hyde Park, London, Eng. In England during the first week of the war, Crankshaw stayed at the Hyde Park Hotel, awaiting the arrival of his wife and children from Scotland. All the guests had been given explicit directions as to what they were to do when the air-raid sirens sounded and when the signal was given, all made their way to the designated place.

Despite the fact that gas masks made the conversation difficult, everyone in the shelter immediately became friendly and one of the guests — a lady — was revealed as a relative of well-known Montrealers. Asked she: "Are you a Montreal lawyer?" Mr. Crankshaw said that he was. "Well," said the woman, "for several weeks I have been trying to obtain the name of a well-known Montreal lawyer from Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner to London, but as yet I have not received a reply." She then explained to Mr. Crankshaw that she was seeking settlement of an estate in Montreal. On his arrival back last week, Mr. Crankshaw, who is Crown Prosecutor in Montreal, refused to reveal whether or not he had accepted the case, but he did admit that they had "discussed the matter."

Departed:

GENERAL-ELECT GEORGE CARPENTER of the Salvation Army and one-time Army territorial commander in Canada, from New York. Bound for international headquarters of the Salvation Army in London, Eng., General Carpenter said the Army would be "just as effective in the present war as in the first Great War." On the present war:

"The bombing of defenseless people is horrible in a civilization such as ours, but when a nation is committed to war, then the unfortunate fact faces you: 'Win the war at any cost.' On world politics: 'There seems to be a disposition to throw aside the sacredness of covenants. It is one of the tragic commentaries on civilization that we should resort to war, when at the end of the struggle, after bleeding each other white, men have to sit around a conference table. It



CARTOON OF THE WEEK: John Collins's "European Masquerade" in the Montreal *Gazette*.

that he would deal with the latter country during a course on "Historical Background of Current Problems." Austria disappeared.

The following year the professor announced that he would deal with Czechoslovakia. The country was gobbled up by the Third Reich. This fall, in announcing the third in a series of lectures on the historical background of current problems, Professor Adair let it be known that he would pay particular attention to "the difficulties of Poland." Now Poland is having difficulty maintaining even a nominal identity and the eminent professor of history is thinking of taking up classics or mechanics until the map of Europe comes to roost.

Brought In:

KATCHO, an Eskimo, to Halifax, N.S., where he was confined in a police cell, awaiting his transfer to the Nova Scotia Hospital for the Insane. Alleged to have killed three children of a widow named Ettina in his home village of Bear Sound, 80 miles from Pangnirtung, Katcho was arrested by a Royal Canadian Mounted Policeman of the Arctic patrol, tried, and adjudged insane.

Though handicapped by inability to speak English, Katcho made himself at home in the cells; only the heat appeared to bother him and he quickly took off his outer moccasins and fur-lined mittens and threw them under the bunk.

He was the second of his race to be brought to Halifax following a crime: the Nova Scotia hospital now imprisons Inookshoo who was confined there after a murder several years ago. Both will spend the remainder of their lives in the hospital.

Released:

OSCAR COURCHESNE, 18, Montreal, who had been hauled into Recorder's Court, charged with selling a puzzle of four little pigs and a hidden fifth, without a license.

Oscar pleaded guilty, but before passing sentence, Recorder Plante, who was a major in the last Great War, asked to see the paper. Four little pigs "forming fours" did not strike him as particularly funny until he noticed ruled lines which indicated



THE FIGHTING FORCES. A new portrait of Rear Admiral Percy Walker Nelles.

—Photo by Karsik, Ottawa.



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how the paper should be folded to find the fifth pig. He followed instructions carefully while court officials looked on, and suddenly his face beamed with evident enjoyment. He had found the fifth pig and it was none other than Herr Adolf Hitler, Chancellor of the Third German Reich, complete with cow's lick hair, Chaplin moustache and scowl.

Recorder Plante considered. Said he: "At first I thought the charge was serious, but after getting the ludicrous effect of the caricature, I consider your case humorous rather than serious. You sell those papers for 5 cents—that's too much. Three cents would be a more popular price for such wit. It certainly is a most effective advertisement for ham, and the reproduction of Herr Hitler as a pig is not seditious now that we are at war."

And he released the accused forthwith.



THE FIGHTING FORCES. A new portrait of Air Vice-Marshal G. M. Croil.

—Photo by Karsik, Ottawa.

AT QUEEN'S PARK

Horatius at the Bridge

BY POLITICUS

LAST week's four-day session of Ontario's Legislature was an extraordinary one in many ways. Called originally to consider the revised Succession Duty Act it became a war session with Premier Hepburn and Opposition leader Drew combining in every effort relating to the war and violently disagreeing on only the non-war measure: succession duties.

It was not the usual get-together of legislators. The opening was quiet. The Lieutenant-Governor's aides wore service uniforms. There was an absence of members' wives. No teas were held at the hotels or in the Opposition members' room. The galleries were almost empty.

The war measures were routine ones, made necessary by the conflict. Mr. Hepburn was careful not to criticize Prime Minister King. Indeed he offered every possible assistance to the Federal Government. Col. Drew was in agreement on every point. The feel of war hung heavily over the entire House.

Mr. Hepburn had intended to offer vigorous adverse criticism of the lack of speed at which the Federal Government organized Canada's resources. In fact, as he announced, it was only an hour before the House convened that he had decided to refrain from an attack on the Ottawa Government. In his very short address he did say that "Canada to-day enters the war less prepared than any other country."

Ottawa Criticized

It was Col. Drew who first spoke in serious criticism of the actions of the Federal Government. It was on the question of guarding key points in the Province. The Dominion's policy was, and still is probably, to ask the Provinces and the municipalities to guard the spots most likely to be subject to sabotage by the enemy, and at the expense of the Provinces and the municipalities. Col. Drew's argument was that national defence was a job for the defence forces of the Dominion as a whole. The present situation meant the setting up of private armies under the direction of the Province, the municipalities and even of private firms.

His view was that no group of men should be permitted to carry arms unless they are under the strictest army discipline. The danger of private armies was not only great but involved "one of the most important constitutional problems in Canada's history," that of defence as a Dominion responsibility.

Mr. Hepburn of course agreed with the criticism of the Opposition leader and the result was that in the last day of the special session the Premier announced that he and Col. Drew would head a committee which would go to Ottawa to have the matter of private armies and other war issues threshed out.

The whole question of lack of preparation by the Dominion Government was given a thorough discussion. The fourth day of the session Col. Drew, seconded by Col. Tom Kennedy, attempted to introduce a resolution asking that the Department of National Defence "assume responsibility for the protection of all power plants, public works and other services essential to the effective prosecution of the war" and that "the Department of National Defence should provide the military forces now being recruited in Ontario with clothing, supplies and proper accommodation without further delay."

If the House had given its unanimous assent to the introduction of that resolution there would have been a very sad story of the lack of preparation for war. But Col. Fraser Hunter objected and that was that George Drew, however, did get in a few licks. Here is one of them: "I know of cases where enlisted men in Toronto have been sleeping on papers on floors of buildings. I personally know of one commanding officer having tried to borrow money himself to provide proper sleeping accommodation for his men."

Concerning Hitler

Col. Drew again proved himself a master of debate. As he said on opening day: "The English language is elastic and accurate and we need not borrow expressions from any other to say exactly what we think, and it seems to me that there is nothing less fitting in times like these than we should actually disguise our thoughts by words we don't mean. Today (it was the day of Hitler's speech after Russia marched into Poland) two murderers joined hands. That vile thing which has grown in Germany and Russia threatens to spread to the rest of the world; that vile thing which would bring all mankind back to the medieval ages, which would make slaves of people who have been free throughout the centuries.

"We are fighting to preserve personal freedom as distinguished from slavery. We are fighting to preserve every decent thing we know as opposed to the loss of anything that makes life worth while. We are fighting, it seems to me, to support the simple doctrine that man is created in God's own image and not an inanimate thing to be disposed of by a bureaucratic despot and that man's welfare is the supreme obligation of the government of any state."



ON THE CIVIL FRONT. A recent portrait of Commissioner S. T. Wood of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. —Photo by Karib, Ottawa.



"ADSUM, CANADA", Colonel George Vanier, Canadian Minister to France, signs the Golden Book after laying a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Paris, following Canada's entry into the war against aggression.

position and Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Conant for the Government. Naturally the Government won. It has the votes. But the strenuous work of the Opposition did one thing: it brought about 12 amendments of the Act. It was a tough job and if there were a Horatius it was George Drew. He fought so valiantly and dominated the House so much that Mr. Hepburn at one stage told him, "You're not running this Government. It took the honorable member for East York (Mr. Henry) two years to find out he wasn't running it. You better learn too."

No Holds Barred

Any good feeling between Mr. Hepburn and Col. Drew over the war measures were immediately dissipated once the Hon. Gordon Conant, the Attorney-General, introduced the amended Succession Duty Act. It was a bitter fight from the start with no holds barred. The Opposition leader announced it was "one of the most vicious and badly drawn acts ever introduced in a British house of parliament. It is a Nazi law." Mr. Conant said: "It is one of the most ably drafted Bills ever before this House."

Poles apart as they were the Government and the Opposition fought every step of the way. Col. Drew insisted that there was not enough time for anyone to adequately consider the Bill as the Government continued to make changes hourly. It was obvious to any observer of the debate that very few members had read the Bill. It was equally obvious that there was no attempt by Mr. Hepburn to answer any of the objections of Col. Drew directly. Instead he attempted to work the Opposition into the position of being against the collection of succession duties which Col. Drew denied time and again. His objection was that the Bill did not permit adequate appeal to the courts against the decisions of civil servants.

The attitude of Col. Drew was a highly dangerous one for any man in public life. The majority of the voters have no sympathy for any objections to a "soak the rich" law. It was up to the Opposition leader to steer between that charge and his actual position of objecting to the sections of the Act which had to do with the manner of collection and the dangers of refusing access to the courts for those who feel themselves unfairly dealt with by the treasury officials.

In an attempt to put the Opposition on the spot Mr. Hepburn did a thing that is very rare, if not unheard of: he asked for a division of the House on second reading of the Bill. Since Col. Drew had already declared himself in favor of the principle of the Bill, he voted with the Government. The upshot was that the vote was 79 yeas and 0 nays. It did prevent Mr. Hepburn saying at any future time that Col. Drew was opposed to the collection of succession duties.

And so the debate went on with manoeuvre after manoeuvre in an attempt to place the Opposition in the position of favoring the rich as against the poor. The question of fraud was again brought up by Mr. Hepburn. Only where there was fraud suspected were the estates reopened. If there was fraud there should be prosecution was Col. Drew's view. Mr. Hepburn's attitude was that the people of Ontario would prefer to get the money instead of paying for room and board in jail for the offenders. Col. Drew's answer was that there was a chance to collect and still prosecute and if there was fraud and the Premier did not prosecute then there was a compounding of a felony.

The relief strikers whose arrest Mr. Hepburn ordered for fraud came into the debate. Col. Drew stated that the Premier did not object to prosecuting the poor man on relief but allowed the rich to go free if they could pay the penalties. Justice favoring the millionaire, the Opposition leader called it.

All in all it was a bitter fight with almost the complete struggle being carried on by Col. Drew for the Oppo-

Bishop's Worst Scare

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

MANY of the more illustrious figures who contributed to Canada's part in the last great war, are dead, but fortunately the most celebrated of her air-fighters is today actively engaged in organizing for victory on behalf of this country. He is the famous "ace", Air Marshal William A. Bishop, V.C. It is quite possible that during the hostilities of a quarter of a century ago he chased Marshal Goering, who at that time was a celebrated German ace.

As events have turned out, Bishop's appointment a few months ago as chief consultant of the Minister of National Defence on air problems was a very happy inspiration.

When the Great War ended in 1918 there was hardly a schoolboy in the English-speaking world to whom Bishop, the Ace of Aces, was not a hero. His career had been a Horatio Alger story. When the conflict broke out he was a small-town boy in Owen Sound, Ont., on Georgian Bay. His father was clerk of the Grey County court, and young William was assisting him in his office. He was one of the first to enlist in the Royal Air Force and so soon as that organization got well under way as a unit, commenced to achieve prominence.

During the period of his service in the clouds he topped all records by shooting down 72 German planes.

When he had reached a total of 69 the War Office decided that he had done his bit and that it would be tempting Providence to permit him to continue.

It assigned him to executive duties which would keep him on the ground so far as air raiding was concerned.

On the last morning of his service as a fighting aviator he went up alone on a sort of farewell flight, and had the luck to bring down three more German planes!

On the last morning of his service as a fighting aviator he went up alone on a sort of farewell flight, and had the luck to bring down three more German planes!

Peace Time Career

Bishop's amazing record was due to personal initiative. He is credited with having originated what became known as the "hawk attack." When he selected an enemy plane for attack he did no manoeuvring, but went after it in a bee line as a hawk does in pursuit of a pigeon. The war over he was "de-mobbed" with the rank of Colonel, and a well-earned V.C., and no war-hero was more impounded by publishers for books and syndicate articles. He proved an accomplished writer on a subject he had made his own and from this source accumulated a handsome nest egg for future use.

Afterward, he, in partnership with the late Col. Barker, another brilliant Canadian ace, decided to set up in business in Toronto with a fleet of passenger planes, carrying the curious not only on short pleasure flights, but on longer journeys. Though the business flourished for a time, it was handicapped by the lack of suitable landing places in most Canadian centres and finally abandoned. Then Col. Bishop went into the oil business, with which commercial aviation is necessarily allied and became Vice-President of the McColl-Frontenac Oil Co., with headquarters at Montreal; and from this post retired to place his professional knowledge at the disposal of the Department of National Defence.

A Tough Spot

The Air Marshal is a short, rosy man, heavily built, with bright blue eyes and close-cut blond moustache. During the war he picked up a good deal of the reserve of the average British officer, who goes into his shell when asked to talk about his own achievements, but is otherwise genial and the best of company.

Strangely enough the worst scare he ever got in the air, occurred long after the Great War, on an ordinary business flight from Montreal to Ottawa. The scare was intensified by the fact that he had his wife (who seldom flies) as his companion. After breakfast he had 'phoned out to the Montreal air-field to arrange for the use of a plane; and on arrival found



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As a united Canadian people we face the fact of war with courage and with fortitude. Only through unity of effort can we efficiently mobilize our resources in the cause of peace and justice.

As individuals, we stand On Guard—ready to make personal sacrifices—prompt to render what service we can for Canada and the Empire.

Let us be On Guard against the petty dissensions which weaken national effort. Let the same spirit which leads Canadians to enlist for active service, inspire those who serve on the home front.

Meanwhile, Life Insurance stands On Guard over the interests of Four Million policyholders and their beneficiaries. The record of Life Insurance in every previous national emergency commands the confidence of every Canadian.



LIFE INSURANCE

Guardian of Canadian Homes for over 100 Years

LONDON LETTER

"It's All This 'Ere Talk"

BY P.O.D.

London, Sept. 7

THERE is a pub-keeper with whom, in the intervals of his more professional activities, I occasionally exchange views on international affairs. The other day, after the great bomb had finally burst, I dropped into his place. Naturally I talked about the situation. It seemed to me that there was nothing else one could talk about.

I told him at some length what I thought and felt about it, and what I had read and heard. And then I waited, as patiently as I could, for him to express his views. Apparently he had nothing to say. He merely stared gloomily out of the window.

"How do you feel about it?" I finally asked.

"'Orrible! But it isn't the war so much. It's all this 'ere talk about it that's gettin' me down."

It wasn't a snub, at least it wasn't intended as a snub. It was the tortured cry of an overburdened soul. I realized that probably everyone who had come into his pub that day had hashed and rehashed the same dreary topic—'ow long them Poles would 'old out, wot the Russians was up to, 'ow the Eytalians a-comin' in, 'ow long the blinkin' war is likely to last.

Then and there I made a vow that I would not talk about the war, if it could possibly be helped, and that especially I would not write about the war. Probably I shall not keep this vow, but I mention it to strengthen my resolution by this public profession—and also to cheer up the reader. Chiefly to cheer up the reader, who is perhaps already developing notions of persecution like my friend Hodges at The Ship Inn. All this 'ere talk about war certainly do get one down. Fortunately there are still left in

the world people to whom wars are matters of no particular importance. The members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, for instance. They are holding their annual meeting at Dundee—incidentally one of the cities down on the list for evacuation. But what do true scientists care about air-raids?

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He points out that during the last War London had 80,000 soldiers on leave to amuse every night. Every theatre was packed, and for a few hours the delighted audiences managed to forget their troubles. Are there to be no theatres for them now?

Mediaeval humbug," the reader may say, if the reader is a stern practical fellow—as readers unfortunately quite often are. And yet, perhaps, not without its uses in a pinch. Any German who should decide to make a landing in Surrey or Sussex might get the surprise of his life—especially if he picked on the garden of Mr. Moule or Mrs. Macquoid. He would probably arrive disguised as an enraged porcupine.

Mr. Shaw at Bat

Only in my last Letter I was telling something of the plans for the Autumn Season of the London theatre. Now all that has had to be scrapped, or at least laid aside for the present.

Naturally the temporary decision to close places of entertainment did not fail to arouse the indignant protests of some of the hardier men of the theatre, including that extremely hardy ancient, Mr. George Bernard Shaw. He has been writing letters to the papers about it, demanding what agent of Hitler has suggested that "we should all cower in darkness and terror."

It is Mr. Shaw's idea that,

instead of closing what theatres there are,

the authorities should at once set to

work to provide theatres and cinemas

wherever they may be lacking. He

also insists that "all actors, variety

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TRAVELERS



LORD TWEEDSMUIR LAUNCHES CANADIAN RED CROSS DRIVE. A campaign for \$3,000,000 to carry on wartime as well as its present peace-time work will be inaugurated by the Canadian Red Cross Society on November 13. The announcement was made at the emergency meeting at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, by the chairman of the executive committee, Norman Somerville, K.C. Representatives from every province were present. In the front row are Col. J. H. Woods, Calgary; Lord Tweedsmuir, Norman Somerville, K.C., and Lady Tweedsmuir. Others in the group include: Lady Drummond, Montreal; Brigadier General Winter; Jackson Dodds, Montreal; Mrs. Tilley, Saint John; Victor Sifton, Winnipeg; Sir Robert Falconer, Toronto; Mrs. W. R. Campbell, Windsor, and Colonel Cooper, Toronto.

Factors Influencing Investment Policy in Time of War

BY CHARLES J. COLLINS

WAR, as concerns a mercantile society, is an anachronism. It is out of time and out of place, a sort of chronological error. It so thoroughly disrupts normal economic sequences as to require a painstaking review, often an orientation, by the investor, of policy.

Wars of world magnitude have not occurred so frequently as to permit profuse case studies of their economic repercussions. Nevertheless, there are certain economic phenomena common to all wars, regardless of the magnitude or the theatre of a particular conflict. It is out of a knowledge of these developments, or sequentially, that broad principles of investment policy can be formulated.

Increased national debt, for illustration, is one of the accompaniments of a life and death struggle between nations. Troops must be outfitted, fed, transported, and quartered. They must also be implemented with articles of war, a never-ending supply of which must go to the front as hostilities proceed. This demands heavy expenditures on the part of government. These expenditures are largely financed by borrowing, or use of the nation's credit.

Wastage of Assets

Destruction of accumulated wealth and wastage of wealth-producing assets are other phenomena incident to war. Bridges, roads, railway lines, terminal facilities, industrial areas, even populous cities, are ravaged. Merchant ships are sunk. A tremendous supply of raw materials is diverted to the ammunition that goes up daily in smoke, or to the ordnance that has no peace-time use.

Manpower is taken from productive enterprise to engage in military activity. Estimated cost, in money, of the last world war, is placed at \$338,000,000,000.

Prospects of a considerable increment to the national debt, combined with the deterioration of wealth that will go on so long as war continues, both place a premium on capital. Its rental value, as reflected by interest rates, advances. Its principal values, as reflected by price quotations on goods of many varieties, also rise.

Price behavior, under war, deserves further consideration. In times of peace the price of any good or commodity to some degree affects the demand/supply ratio and too high a quotation, by reducing demand and increasing supply, forces an eventual decline in the price itself. Under conditions of war, however, where a nation's life is at stake, goods for the successful conduct of war must be had, regardless of cost. Demand, in other words, is under pressure of a stronger motive than that of profit.

Prices and Price-Fixing

Because of factors discussed in the two preceding paragraphs, a sellers' market in goods is witnessed. Commodities of many kinds, under the stimulus of increasing costs and an abnormal increase in demand, register wide price advances. It is under these circumstances that governments have turned attention to the fixing of prices while at war. Even this procedure, however, must take cognizance of the cost factor and must consequently admit price advances, from time to time, if maximum output—the main objective—is to be maintained.

War's demand for goods, of course, is concentrated upon certain industries. It is within these industries that maximum activity and the widest price increases are witnessed. But activity, increased employment, and higher prices in one sector of industry indirectly affects many other industries. In some instances, the effect is favorable, in others, adverse. This question will be subsequently discussed in more detail.

In summary, then, it may be said that the economic effects of war upon interested countries are several. There is an increase in interest rates. There is a rise in the prices of many commodities and eventually, in the cost of living. There is an acceleration of activity and income in those industries supplying goods essential to the conduct of war; a lesser acceleration, and in some cases a deceleration, in the activity and income of other industries.

The Economic Reaction

Of next interest is the reaction, by a national economy, to these changed conditions. This reaction may be divided into three phases. There is (1) the period of shock, or initial economic readjustment to the business and financial dislocation of war; (2) the period of war-time activity, when the nation's financial and industrial system is geared to the new

This article—written for Saturday Night by the head of an important firm of investment counsel—is a clear, concise statement of the probable broad effects of war conditions on bonds, stocks and business.

We believe it will help investors to form policies leading to constructive adjustments of portfolios as the war passes from one phase to another.

situation, and is busily fulfilling the demands of war; (3) the period of climax, or that time when the war is terminated and the particular country must readjust, both financially and industrially, to the establishment of peace.

Phase one, the period of shock, is generally short in duration. Interest rates, as reflected in yields on bonds, and prices of important war commodities, immediately recognize the altered economic status by some advance. The action of business and the stock market is less certain. If the possibility of war and its economic ramifications has been generally foreseen, it may easily have been discounted, or provided for, in business and market calculations; if not, the effect is adverse. The extent of such adverse repercussions on business and stock prices as are witnessed during the shock period, will to a considerable degree depend upon the particular nation's financial strength and the severity of its profit and price controls.

Bond Prices

The period of war-time activity, or phase two, witnesses a continued rise in bond yields, or inversely stated, a drop in bond prices, the rate and extent of this price decline being dependent on the duration and intensity of the war. Business operates at high levels. Commodity prices and the cost of living, to the extent that such prices are not controlled, advance. Stock prices, under the influence of higher war earnings, tend upward.

When war ends (phase three) there may be a brief burst of optimism arising over the prospects of peace, but in the end there is contraction. Over night the gargantuan demand for war supplies has been cut off. Business men not directly

affected by the stoppage adopt a conservative policy awaiting evidences that the readjustment period has run its course. The price structure becomes unsettled. Stock prices, taking the cue from business, move downward. Bond prices, may advance somewhat, but bonds are under conflicting influences. Their outlook is not subject to general forecast.

How to Conserve?

It is with the first and second phases, rather than the last, that this article is concerned. What, in other words, is that procedure best fitted to conserve, and if possible, build, an investor's fund during the time that war is under way? *Conservation and growth, it must be borne in mind, must be measured, not in terms of dollar value, but in terms of purchasing power.* The principal and income of a \$1,000,000 fund, for illustration, would lose half of its intrinsic worth under a doubling in the general price level.

In answering the above question perhaps the first consideration to be stressed is the fact that a war period is a time of extreme uncertainty. There are all of the questions surrounding the initial economic readjustment to the war, with its possible dislocations throughout the financial and business structure. There is the matter of governmental controls on finance and industry, not overlooking the inevitable increases in taxes and their effect on both industry and the individual taxpayer, or investor. Finally, there is the extremely important question as to how long the war will last and whether its outcome, for the particular country, will be victory or defeat.

If it be assumed that the war will be sustained, and that it will end successfully for the particular country,

(Continued on Page 9)

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Tell the People

BY P. M. RICHARDS

IN THE recent depression years we have seen our economic system—based on the exercise of individual initiative in enterprise for profit and commonly called "capitalism"—under heavy and continuous fire from social reformers. The latter blamed all the ills in the social system on capitalism, and their claims had wide popular appeal. This was because so many persons were out of work and so many more feeling decidedly insecure that capitalism's imperfections seemed much more obvious than its contributions to human progress.

Capitalism did defend itself, but it did so feebly. Its defenders dealt in economic theory; its attackers in promises of Utopia to come from elimination of the profit motive and individualism and the placing of all means of production and distribution under direction of the state.

The failure of capitalism to present its case effectively to the public seems now to have given rise to a rather serious situation. This is no less than that our young men are going to war with no clear, strong convictions regarding the cause for which they are fighting—which really is not the defence of Poland or the avenging of Czechoslovakia or even the defeating of the Germans, but rather the maintenance of personal freedom, individualism, self-government and democracy, the corner stones of the economic and social system under which we have lived and made such progress and which holds such bright promise for the future.

Lagging Footsteps

Actually this is a better war to fight than that of 1914-18, because the issues are more clearly defined. If ever there was good reason for taking up arms, it exists today. But our young men do not understand, so they go to war with lagging footsteps.

Of course they know much more about what war is than their fathers did in 1914. They have read and heard about it, seen it in the movies, and seen its wreckage on the streets. They have no illusions about glory. But this is not the reason for their lack of eagerness.

They are disillusioned not only as regards war itself, but also as to its ability to improve the world situation. What good came from the last war? They ask. It solved no problems; only created new ones.

Are democratic institutions worth fighting for? One might think there could be only one answer to this. But thousands of men and women in Canada, while revolted by the excesses of Hitlerism, believe that Germany has made great material progress under the Nazi regime and contrast this with the

shortcomings of our own system, as revealed so glaringly by widespread unemployment and necessity for relief in recent years.

They do not understand that capitalism is by no means wholly to blame for this situation, or that Germany's lack of unemployment is due to her use of manpower for munitions-making, for war itself, and for military and civil public works often of more than questionable economic value. They know little of Germany's financial position, her shortage of raw materials for ordinary industrial use as well as for the prosecution of the war, and the drastic food rationing already in effect.

We Need Propaganda

Surely a campaign of public education on these subjects is urgently needed, if our people are going to put the spirit into the national war effort that the emergency demands.

Let our people be told—over and over again, and in as many ways as possible, until they understand—what democracy and our economic system have given us; that the historic record is a continuous story of social advancement: new arts, new services, new products, new employments, new enjoyments, and always new possibilities. That within the range of memory, electricity, the telephone, the automobile, the moving picture, the radio, the aeroplane have been developed into common use, and every industry rendering service to the public continuously made over by improvements. Steel and its alloys, the oil industry, modern printing, modern paper-making, the modern newspaper, modern engineering, modern plumbing, modern heating and refrigeration, and so on without end, are of the same period. Moreover, life has been lengthened, health protected, hygiene, medicine and surgery advanced, education extended, culture broadened, and the common standard of comfort and usefulness has been raised. And all of this has resulted from freedom of individual initiative, with specialization in research, learning and industry—vital principles of social progress. Isn't preservation of this freedom worth fighting for?

Lord Baldwin, in his recent speech to the American Congress on Education for Democracy, said that "A democrat should work for and be prepared to die for his democratic ideals as the Nazis and Communists are for theirs. And he will never fight for it, much less die for it, unless he is convinced that democracy is capable of making a country worthy of his spiritual ideals..."



YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW!

Shortage of Commodities Need Not Be Feared in Canada

BY WILLIAM WESTON

FOR a whole decade the world has been troubled by its surpluses of goods. Now it is trying to visualize the problem of scarcity. Recent weeks cannot have produced any such change in the actual quantities available for distribution. People are mindful of the last war, and are therefore thinking of the prospects of recurring shortages and rising prices. It seems to be a case of the human weakness for worrying over things that never happen.

For in the array of authoritative data which is available to any one who cares to investigate the subject, there is no basis for expecting any general shortage, even should the war be of long duration. Of course if it develops into the long-feared Armageddon, we cannot tell what may happen.

But in that event there would be

many millions fewer people to worry about it, and incidentally to consume goods, but at the same time so many of our other habits of life would go by the board that a little starvation would merely be one of the many accidents of the struggle.

Seas Remain Open

Taking a major, but not a world, war as the established fact, it seems probable that through the superiority of the Anglo-French navies the sea power of Germany will be confined to the Baltic, excepting for submarines which will exact a measure of toll from the shipping of the allies and possibly from that of neutrals as well.

In the main, however, the seas remain open for the exchange of goods except for the blockade of Germany. And the combined foreign trade of Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland amounted to less than twenty per cent. of the world total. The loss of these markets will be felt by all other nations, but as these nations held no monopoly of the supply of any essential material, the rest of the world will experience no irreparable loss.

Canada Fortunate

The position of Canada is particularly fortunate—in fact second only to that of the United States and Russia, which two nations are the most self-contained in the world in respect to raw materials, and also in respect to the balance between home production and home consumption in nearly every kind of goods.

We are next door to the United States, which is the world's greatest industrial nation, and incidentally the greatest storehouse of reserve supplies. It is also the seat of a majority of the exchanges on which the leading commodities of the world are traded, for both immediate and future delivery, so that prices in the United States largely control price levels throughout the world.

Then Great Britain itself is the world's greatest trading nation, and the dominating market for many commodities, while its sterling exchange is also influential in the price structure of the commercial world.

Through these great mediums Canada has every prospect of continuing to dispose of its commodity surpluses, and of being able to obtain in exchange, kinds of goods that we need.

Requirements Small

To avoid any exaggerated view of Canada's needs, and of the problem of disposing of supplies, it is well to remember that we have in this country only one-half of one per cent. of the world's population.

Even allowing for the fact that because of our unusually high standard of living in this country we con-

sume more than the average per person, it still does not amount to more than one per cent. or two per cent. of the total world supply of most commodities, and our export surpluses likewise have not a great effect except in a few instances.

Accompanying this article is a table showing in one part a list of commodities in which Canada maintains an export position, and in the other part a list of those our requirements of which are wholly or largely met by imports. The estimated world production is shown where available.

Many of the figures are only approximations, and it is often difficult to estimate the commodity or raw material content of goods which are imported or exported in advanced stages of manufacture. But the figures are helpful by way of indicating how the Canadian output of exported goods compares with the world supply, and the degree to which the Canadian industry depends upon exports; and, in regard to imports, it indicates the Canadian requirements in relation to the world total.

Export Position

Out of forty leading commodities, most of which are handled on exchanges or other organized markets in the United States, England, or Canada, this country enjoys an export position in more than half, and is dependent on imports, in whole or in part, for less than half.

There are nine which, because they require tropical climate or natural resources not present in Canada, we have to wholly import. These are cotton, rubber, silk, tin, tea, coffee, cocoa, and hemp or jute fibres, and a group of vegetable oils. Then there are eight others of which we have an inadequate domestic supply. These include petroleum, coal, sugar, iron ore, and wool.

The total cost of the first group, in the latest fiscal year, was just about \$50 millions, while the second group cost about \$100 millions more, chiefly in petroleum, coal and sugar.

It is probable that the total commodity or raw material value, in all our imports, does not exceed \$200 millions. This is offset by our exports of two commodities alone—newsprint and gold—of which we exported approximately \$100 millions each in the past fiscal year.

What we are buying in the main, in our total imports of some \$700 millions, is the kind of cheap foreign labor that goes into textiles, and the specialized labor and organization that is developed in countries that manufacture on a greater scale than we do in Canada. What we are exporting, on the other hand, is materials made available to us by our varied and prolific natural resources, and the primary stages of labor required in putting them into marketable form.

(Continued on Page 9)

WORRIED
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"How do you feel about it?" I finally asked.

"Orrible! But it isn't the war so much. It's all this 'ere talk about it that's gettin' me down."

It wasn't a snub—at least it wasn't intended as a snub. It was the tortured cry of an overburdened soul. I realized that probably everyone who had come into his pub that day had hashed and rehashed the same dreary topic—"ow long them Poles would 'old out, wot the Russians was up to, w'en the Eyetalians a-comin' in, 'ow long the blinkin' war is likely to last."

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He asks. And he describes the decision to close them as "a master-stroke of unimaginative stupidity."

There is something very warming about Mr. Shaw's light-hearted courage, his determination that "the show must go on," let the bombs fall where they may. But twenty years is a long time between wars in this modern world, and it is impossible to argue from one to the next.

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Mrs. W. H. Budden, who spent the summer at Metis and was also in Montreal for a short time, has returned to Ottawa. Mr. Budden, who was also in Montreal for a few weeks, returned to Ottawa with Mrs. Budden.



LORD TWEEDSMUIR LAUNCHES CANADIAN RED CROSS DRIVE. A campaign for \$3,000,000 to carry on wartime as well as its present peace-time work will be inaugurated by the Canadian Red Cross Society on November 13. The announcement was made at the emergency meeting at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, by the chairman of the executive committee, Norman Somerville, K.C. Representatives from every province were present. In the front row are Col. J. H. Woods, Calgary; Lord Tweedsmuir, Norman Somerville, K.C., and Lady Tweedsmuir. Others in the group include: Lady Drummond, Montreal; Brigadier General Winter; Jackson Dodds, Montreal; Mrs. Tilley, Saint John; Victor Sifton, Winnipeg; Sir Robert Falconer, Toronto; Mrs. W. R. Campbell, Windsor, and Colonel Cooper, Toronto.

Factors Influencing Investment Policy in Time of War

BY CHARLES J. COLLINS

WAR, as concerns a mercantile society, is an anachronism. It is out of time and out of place, a sort of chronological error. It so thoroughly disrupts normal economic sequences as to require a painstaking review, often an orientation, by the investor, of policy.

Wars of world magnitude have not occurred so frequently as to permit profuse case studies of their economic repercussions. Nevertheless, there are certain economic phenomena common to all wars, regardless of the magnitude or the theatre of a particular conflict. It is out of a knowledge of these developments, or sequentia, that broad principles of investment policy can be formulated.

Increased national debt, for illustration, is one of the accompaniments of a life and death struggle between nations. Troops must be outfitted, fed, transported, and quartered. They must also be implemented with articles of war, a never-ending supply of which must go to the front as hostilities proceed. This demands heavy expenditures on the part of government. These expenditures are largely financed by borrowing, or use of the nation's credit.

Wastage of Assets

Destruction of accumulated wealth and wastage of wealth-producing assets are other phenomena incident to war. Bridges, roads, railway lines, terminal facilities, industrial areas, even populous cities, are ravaged. Merchant ships are sunk.

A tremendous supply of raw materials is diverted to the ammunition that goes up daily in smoke, or to the ordnance that has no peace-time use. Manpower is taken from productive enterprise to engage in military activity. Estimated cost, in money, of the last world war, is placed at \$338,000,000,000.

Prospects of a considerable increment to the national debt, combined with the deterioration of wealth that will go on so long as war continues, both place a premium on capital. Its rental value, as reflected by interest rates, advances. Its principal values, as reflected by price quotations on goods of many varieties, also rise.

Price behavior, under war, deserves further consideration. In times of peace the price of any good or commodity to some degree affects the demand/supply ratio and too high a quotation, by reducing demand and increasing supply, forces an eventual decline in the price itself. Under conditions of war, however, where a nation's life is at stake, goods for the successful conduct of war must be had, regardless of cost. Demand, in other words, is under pressure of a stronger motive than that of profit.

Prices and Price-Fixing

Because of factors discussed in the two preceding paragraphs, a sellers' market in goods is witnessed. Commodities of many kinds, under the stimulus of increasing costs and an abnormal increase in demand, register wide price advances. It is under these circumstances that governments have turned attention to the fixing of prices while at war. Even this procedure, however, must take cognizance of the cost factor and must consequently admit price advances, from time to time, if maximum output—the main objective—is to be maintained.

War's demand for goods, of course, is concentrated upon certain industries. It is within these industries that maximum activity and the widest price increases are witnessed. But activity, increased employment, and higher prices in one sector of industry indirectly affects many other industries. In some instances, the effect is favorable, in others, adverse. This question will be subsequently discussed in more detail.

In summary, then, it may be said that the economic effects of war upon interested countries are several. There is an increase in interest rates. There is a rise in the prices of many commodities and eventually, in the cost of living. There is an acceleration of activity and income in those industries supplying goods essential to the conduct of war; a lesser acceleration, and in some cases a deceleration, in the activity and income of other industries.

The Economic Reaction

Of next interest is the reaction, by a national economy, to these changed conditions. This reaction may be divided into three phases. There is (1) the period of shock, or initial economic readjustment to the business and financial dislocation of war; (2) the period of war-time activity, when the nation's financial and industrial system is geared to the new

This article—written for Saturday Night by the head of an important firm of investment counsel—is a clear, concise statement of the probable broad effects of war conditions on bonds, stocks and business.

We believe it will help investors to form policies leading to constructive adjustments of portfolios as the war passes from one phase to another.

situation, and is busily fulfilling the demands of war; (3) the period of climax, or that time when the war is terminated and the particular country must readjust, both financially and industrially, to the re-establishment of peace.

Phase one, the period of shock, is generally short in duration. Interest rates, as reflected in yields on bonds, and prices of important war commodities, immediately recognize the altered economic status by some advance. The action of business and the stock market is less certain. If the possibility of war and its economic ramifications has been generally foreseen, it may easily have been discounted, or provided for, in business and market calculations; if not, the effect is adverse. The extent of such adverse repercussions on business and stock prices as are witnessed during the shock period, will to a considerable degree depend upon the particular nation's financial strength and the severity of its profit and price controls.

How to Conserve?

It is with the first and second phases, rather than the last, that this article is concerned. What, in other words, is that procedure best fitted to conserve, and if possible, build, an investor's fund during the time that war is under way? *Conservation and growth, it must be borne in mind, must be measured, not in terms of dollar value, but in terms of purchasing power.* The principal and income of a \$1,000,000 fund, for illustration, would lose half of its intrinsic worth under doubling in the general price level.

In answering the above question perhaps the first consideration to be stressed is the fact that a war period is a time of extreme uncertainty. There are all of the questions surrounding the initial economic readjustment to the war, with its possible dislocations throughout the financial and business structure. There is the matter of governmental controls on finance and industry, not overlooking the inevitable increases in taxes and their effect on both industry and the individual taxpayer, or investor. Finally, there is the extremely important question as to how long the war will last and whether its outcome, for the particular country, will be victory or defeat.

If it be assumed that the war will be sustained, and that it will end successfully for the particular country, (Continued on Page 9)

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Tell the People

BY P. M. RICHARDS

IN THE recent depression years we have seen our economic system—based on the exercise of individual initiative in enterprise for profit and commonly called "capitalism"—under heavy and continuous fire from social reformers. The latter blamed all the ills in the social system on capitalism, and their claims had wide popular appeal. This was because so many persons were out of work and so many more feeling decidedly insecure that capitalism's imperfections seemed much more obvious than its contributions to human progress.

Capitalism did defend itself, but it did so feebly. Its defenders dealt in economic theory; its attackers in promises of Utopia to come from elimination of the profit motive and individualism and the placing of all means of production and distribution under direction of the state.

The failure of capitalism to present its case effectively to the public seems now to have given rise to a rather serious situation. This is no less than that our young men are going to war with no clear, strong convictions regarding the cause for which they are fighting—which really is not the defence of Poland or the avenging of Czechoslovakia or even the defeating of the Germans, but rather the maintenance of personal freedom, individualism, self-government and democracy, the corner stones of the economic and social system under which we have lived and made such progress and which holds such bright promise for the future.

Lagging Footsteps

Actually this is a better war to fight than that of 1914-18, because the issues are more clearly defined. If ever there was good reason for taking up arms, it exists today. But our young men do not understand, so they go to war with lagging footsteps.

Of course they know much more about what war is than their fathers did in 1914. They have read and heard about it, seen it in the movies, and seen its wreckage on the streets. They have no illusions about glory. But this is not the reason for their lack of eagerness.

They are disillusioned not only as regards war itself, but also as to its ability to improve the world situation. What good came from the last war? they ask. It solved no problems; only created new ones.

Are democratic institutions worth fighting for? One might think there could be only one answer to this. But thousands of men and women in Canada, while revolted by the excesses of Hitlerism, believe that Germany has made great material progress under the Nazi regime and contrast this with the

shortcomings of our own system, as revealed so glaringly by widespread unemployment and necessity for relief in recent years.

They do not understand that capitalism is by no means wholly to blame for this situation, or that Germany's lack of unemployment is due to her use of manpower for munitions-making, for war itself, and for military and civil public works often of more than questionable economic value. They know little of Germany's financial position, her shortage of raw materials for ordinary industrial use as well as for the prosecution of the war, and the drastic food rationing already in effect.

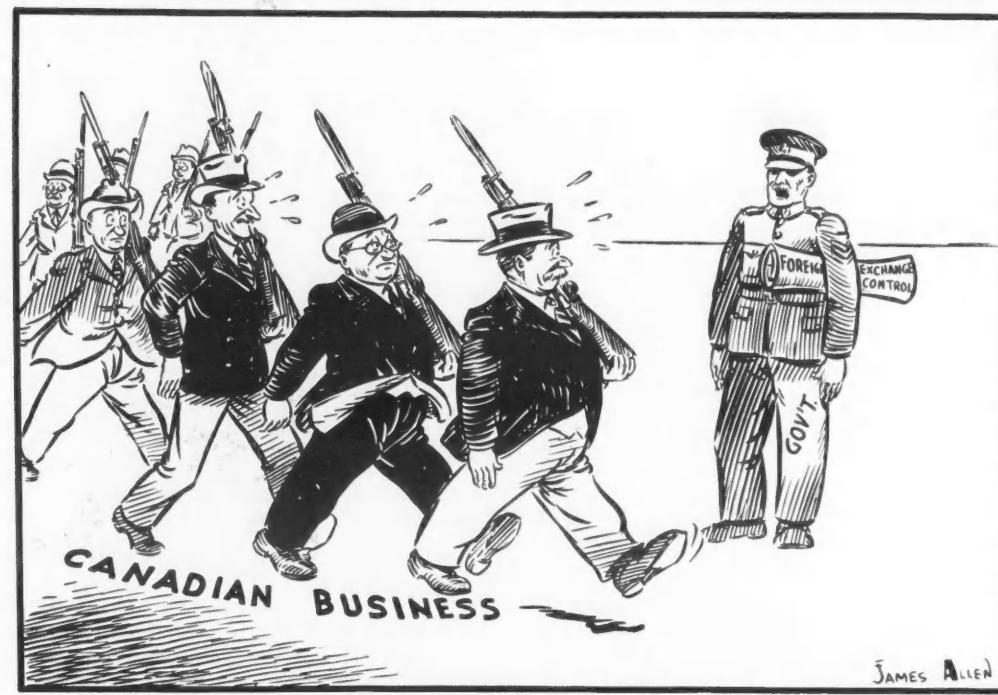
We Need Propaganda

Surely a campaign of public education on these subjects is urgently needed, if our people are going to put the spirit into the national war effort that the emergency demands.

Let our people be told—over and over again, and in as many ways as possible, until they understand—what democracy and our economic system have given us; that the historic record is a continuous story of social advancement: new arts, new services, new products, new employments, new enjoyments, and always new possibilities. That within the range of memory, electricity, the telephone, the automobile, the moving picture, the radio, the airplane have been developed into common use, and every industry rendering service to the public continuously made over by improvements. Steel and its alloys, the oil industry, modern printing, modern paper-making, the modern newspaper, modern engineering, modern plumbing, modern heating and refrigeration, and so on without end, are of the same period. Moreover, life has been lengthened, health protected, hygiene, medicine and surgery advanced, education extended, culture broadened, and the common standard of comfort and usefulness has been raised. And all of this has resulted from freedom of individual initiative, with specialization in research, learning and industry—vital principles of social progress. Isn't preservation of this freedom worth fighting for?

Lord Baldwin, in his recent speech to the American Congress on Education for Democracy, said that "A democrat should work for and be prepared to die for his democratic ideals as the Nazis and Communists are for theirs. And he will never fight for it, much less die for it, unless he is convinced that democracy is capable of making a country worthy of his spiritual ideals..."

(Continued on Page 9)



YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW!

Shortage of Commodities Need Not Be Feared in Canada

BY WILLIAM WESTON

FOR a whole decade the world has been troubled by its surpluses of goods. Now it is trying to visualize the problem of scarcity. Recent weeks cannot have produced any such change in the actual quantities available for distribution. People are mindful of the last war, and are therefore thinking of the prospects of recurring shortages and rising prices. It seems to be a case of the human weakness for worrying over things that never happen.

For in the array of authoritative data which is available to any one who cares to investigate the subject, there is no basis for expecting any general shortage, even should the war be of long duration. Of course if it develops into the long-feared Armageddon, we cannot tell what may happen.

But in that event there would be

many millions fewer people to worry about it, and incidentally to consume goods, but at the same time so many of our other habits of life would go by the board that a little starvation would merely be one of the many accidents of the struggle.

Accompanying this article is a table showing in one part a list of commodities in which Canada maintains an export position, and in the other part a list of those our requirements of which are wholly or largely met by imports. The estimated world production is shown where available.

Many of the figures are only approximations, and it is often difficult to estimate the commodity or raw material content of goods which are imported or exported in advanced stages of manufacture. But the figures are helpful by way of indicating how the Canadian output of exported goods compares with the world supply, and the degree to which the Canadian industry depends upon exports; and, in regard to imports, it indicates the Canadian requirements in relation to the world total.

Export Position

Out of forty leading commodities, most of which are handled on exchanges or other organized markets in the United States, England, or Canada, this country enjoys an export position in more than half, and is dependent on imports, in whole or in part, for less than half.

There are nine which, because they require tropical climate or natural resources not present in Canada, we have to wholly import. These are cotton, rubber, silk, tin, tea, coffee, cocoa, and hemp or jute fibres, and a group of vegetable oils. Then there are eight others of which we have an inadequate domestic supply. These include petroleum, coal, sugar, iron, ore, and wool.

The total cost of the first group, in the latest fiscal year, was just about \$50 millions, while the second group cost about \$100 millions more, chiefly in petroleum, coal and sugar.

It is probable that the total commodity or raw material value, in all our imports, does not exceed \$200 millions. This is offset by our exports of two commodities alone—newsprint and gold—of which we exported approximately \$100 millions each in the past fiscal year.

What we are buying in the main, in our total imports of some \$700 millions, is the kind of cheap foreign labor that goes into textiles, and the specialized labor and organization that is developed in countries that manufacture on a greater scale than we do in Canada. What we are exporting, on the other hand, is materials made available to us by our varied and prolific natural resources, and the primary stages of labor required in putting them into marketable form.

(Continued on Page 9)

Canada Fortunate

The position of Canada is particularly fortunate,—in fact second only to that of the United States and Russia, which two nations are the most self-contained in the world in respect to raw materials, and also in respect to the balance between home production and home consumption in nearly every kind of goods.

We are next door to the United States, which is the world's greatest industrial nation, and incidentally the greatest storehouse of reserve supplies. It is also the seat of a majority of the exchanges on which the leading commodities of the world are traded, for both immediate and future delivery, so that prices in the United States largely control price levels throughout the world.

Then Great Britain itself is the world's greatest trading nation, and the dominating market for many commodities, while its sterling exchange is also influential in the price structure of the commercial world.

Through these great mediums Canada has every prospect of continuing to dispose of its commodity surpluses, and of being able to obtain in exchange, kinds of goods that we need.

Requirements Small

To avoid any exaggerated view of Canada's needs, and of the problem of disposing of supplies, it is well to remember that we have in this country only one-half of one per cent of the world's population.

Even allowing for the fact that because of our unusually high standard of living in this country we con-

(Continued on Page 9)

CONCERNING INSURANCE

Importance of Fire Prevention

BY GEORGE GILBERT

At a time when it is the bounden duty of everybody to prevent waste of any kind and to conserve the country's resources to the limit of our ability, serious consideration should be given to the reduction of the annual destruction of life and property by fire which continues on a large scale in Canada.

Last year fire caused a property loss in this country of \$25,899,180, and also the loss of 263 lives. As a very large proportion of this loss of life and property is preventable by the carrying out of reasonable safety measures, it is plain that a wide field exists for further efforts in the Fire Prevention campaign.

WHEN a country is at war, the protection of life and property takes on added importance, as the conservation of our resources of all kinds is regarded as a grim necessity. Thus the prevention of loss by fire becomes of greater concern in these critical times, because the destruction or material damage of industrial or mercantile plants, although the loss is covered by insurance, may seriously hamper or retard the Dominion in its war efforts.

In ordinary times it is difficult to arouse much interest on the part of the public in the observance of Fire Prevention Week or in the subject of fire prevention, although they are financially affected by the heavy yearly losses by fire, and the high cost of the upkeep of fire protection services. Despite the money and effort expended by the public authorities as well as by the insurance interests to enlighten the masses, a surprisingly large number of people evidently still look upon the fire prevention movement as simply an effort by the insurance companies to reduce their losses.

While it is true that the insurance companies do benefit to a certain extent by a decrease in fire losses, it is also a fact that the public benefit to a much greater extent through increased safety of life and property, and also by way of a lower rate for fire insurance, as the amount of the fire losses over a given area measures the amount which the insurance com-

panies must collect, in addition to a sum for expenses and profit, from the insuring public in premiums, if they are to remain in business and continue to furnish indemnity to those who suffer loss by fire.

Public Responsibility

Prevention of fire is primarily a public responsibility, and is not an essential activity of insurance companies, their business being to fix rates according to the hazards involved, so as to distribute the losses fairly among the insured. Why, then, do the insurance interests spend so much time and money in educational and engineering work in order to better safeguard life and property against the menace of fire?

At one time the viewpoint was strongly held in the business that the sole function of the fire insurance companies was to rate risks as they found them, and that it should be left to the public authorities or to the insured themselves to determine what measures of fire prevention or fire protection should be adopted. In more recent years, however, it was realized by leading insurance executives that, while the insurance business profited because of the ever-present possibility of fire in all communities, the yearly destruction of material wealth by fire was reaching proportions which threatened economic disaster, and that they owed a duty to the public to do what they could to bring about a reduction in the fire waste.

Accordingly, a fire prevention campaign was started, and it has been gathering force ever since. It has not been based upon narrow self-interest, but upon a recognition of the principle that those whose commercial activities result from any given condition, the effects of which are detrimental, cannot avoid the responsibility of seeking to limit its public menace.

Engineering Surveys

In their associated capacity, the companies have thus established well-equipped engineering departments, loss investigation bureaus, and other services which are constantly at work with the main object of reducing the terrible toll from fire in this country, which in the past ten years has meant a total property loss of \$334,451,167 and a loss of 2,751 lives. Many engineering surveys of cities and towns have been made for the purpose of formulating measures which would safeguard them against the danger of conflagrations.

There is no question that the careful investigations made of the various phases of the conflagration hazard have been at the root of a large part of the improvement that has taken place in various municipalities as regards physical protective factors, fire department equipment and operation, water supply, and other items that affect the fire situation.

These surveys involve no expense to the municipalities, although they embrace expert investigation of the water works, fire department, fire alarm system, and other fire department auxiliaries, and a careful check-up of the physical conditions in the mercantile and manufacturing districts. The water supply, being of primary importance, is studied with respect to its source, reservoirs, pressure, size and arrangement of mains, spacing of hydrants, and other essential matters.

Defects Pointed Out

When this thorough survey is completed, the engineers prepare a comprehensive report, with maps and diagrams, and with suggestions for correcting every defect that has been noted. Thus the reports are not merely critical but are constructive as well. In some cases defects are discovered of which the municipal authorities have no knowledge. In one case, due to gate valves on one side of a street being threaded differently from those on the other side, the water pressure was deficient. The city water works department had no record of this condition, and for years the valves were closed when they were thought to be open. As a result of the underwriters' survey, this condition was remedied, and an ample supply of water made available from all hydrants in that section.

Fire insurance and fire prevention have now become closely allied. Insurance men are, in fact, among the prime movers in the all-year campaign to reduce the needless wastage from fire, which in turn means the reduction of the cost of fire insurance. That the cost of fire insurance is actually being reduced can be easily



E. B. MacLatchy, New Brunswick Superintendent of Insurance, who has been elected vice-president of the Association of Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada. He was appointed counsel to the New Brunswick Attorney-General's Department early in 1937 and later in the same year was made Superintendent of Insurance for the Province.

proved by comparing the average rate charged a few years ago with the present rate. Government figures show that the average rate of premium charged per \$100 of insured value has been coming down steadily during the past ten years, having dropped from 81 cents per \$100 in 1929 to 68 cents per \$100 in 1938, which represents a very large saving in the aggregate to the Canadian people.

In safeguarding industry and employment, fire prevention becomes a great force for the common welfare. Besides enhancing the safety of the public, it also relieves their pocket book by bringing about reduced insurance costs. If owners of insured property fully understood that their insurance costs were actually regulated by the frequency and severity of their losses, they would undoubtedly realize that prevention of loss was as much a management problem as production, distribution, or any other business activity.

Superintendents of Insurance Make Recommendations

AMONG the recommendations made by the Association of Superintendents of Insurance at the recent 22nd annual conference held in Montreal was one that a suicide clause for life policies should be enacted by all provinces. The clause would make legal the payment of proceeds of policies in the event of the death of the insured by suicide.

With regard to group life insurance, it was recommended that Ontario and Quebec be appointed as a special sub-committee to obtain information from life companies on types of group life insurance in Canada, forms of policies and experience of individual companies. This sub-committee is to report to the superintendents, and a definition is to be drafted by another sub-committee comprising R. Andrew Smith of Alberta and Wilson E. McLean of Manitoba. This definition is to be considered at the next conference of the Association. The superintendents feel that it is necessary to establish a definition before further legislation can be considered.

Consideration was given to other amendments to the uniform life insurance act, but action was reserved until such time as a revision of the act should be undertaken.

With regard to fire insurance, the superintendents recommended that the provinces having enacted an amendment in line with Section 104 of the Ontario Insurance Act should bring it into force not later than January 1, 1940, and that other provinces enact a similar amendment at the next session of the legislatures, to come into force upon enactment.

This amendment removes the restriction limiting the term of fire insurance policies covering mercantile and manufacturing risks to one year. It was further recommended that a section be drafted to provide for the application of the fire statutory conditions to supplemental coverages contained in a fire policy. Enactment of a new Section 26-A to the Ontario Insurance Act and similar sections in other provinces to provide for the insuring of supplemental coverages in a fire insurance policy and under a fire insurance license was also recommended.

With regard to excess insurance, it was recommended that insurers amend the wording in the pick-up endorsement of the personal property floater policies in order to remove any doubt as to the rights of the assured in the event of a claim when a primary fire policy is in force covering the same property. In the event of non-compliance with this recommendation it is further recommended that the superintendents in the various provinces take action under the provisions of their insurance acts to enforce the amendment of these endorsements.

All superintendents are requested to file with the committee their definite opinion as to amendment of each statutory condition. Ontario and Manitoba have been appointed a sub-committee to review the suggested amendments and make definite re-

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commendations as to whether such amendments should be enacted.

The secretary of the association was requested to obtain the views of public bodies in regard to a written application for each policy.

Devises Own Life Insurance Scheme

IT HAS lately been recorded how William Henry Stead, a wealthy and retired inhabitant of Surrey, Eng., set up his own life insurance plan. At the age of 78 he promised his nurse £1,000 if he survived to age 88. He did, and the nurse collected the money. He then promised £2,000 if he survived another ten years, with a proviso for a deduction for each year by which he failed to reach age 98. He died at 93, thereby saving about £1,000 on his "insurance policy."

Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have an endowment policy with the Dominion Life Assurance Company coming due, and I have three options: 1st, to take the cash; 2nd, to take a paid up policy, payable at death; and 3rd, to leave the proceeds on deposit with the company at 3 1/2 per cent. interest.

I am somewhat in favor of the 3rd option, but would appreciate your advice. Would there be any risk of loss, or would it be better to purchase D. of C. bonds, yielding 3.03 per cent.? Having saved the amount over a period of twenty years, I want to eliminate the risk of losing it, if possible.

—B. M. G., Toronto, Ont.

Your money would be absolutely safe if left on deposit with the Dominion Life Assurance Company, with head office at Waterloo, Ont., and as it would be earning 3 1/2 per cent. interest it would be advisable in my opinion to take advantage of this option. Should a higher rate of interest be later obtainable on a high grade security, the money would be available for the purpose, and in the meantime it would be earning a satisfactory rate of interest.

After providing for all liabilities, including money left on deposit by policyholders, the Dominion Life showed a surplus as regards policyholders at the end of 1938 of \$1,521,826.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Though I have often enjoyed reading your column I haven't found an answer to my predicament—my personal insurance.

I have \$25,000 in American insurance policies, which with premium cost and considered interest on Cash Surrender Values, costs me a pretty penny. In fact, in excess of \$800 a year.

These days with the locusts, that's a steep price for protection in my estimation.

True, I am aware of possible excursions into Term Insurance, but to do so would mean forfeiting such features as Waiver of Premium, and Total Disability Clauses. The latter I understand is difficult, if not impossible to secure today.

At forty-seven years of age, is there any combination of regular insurance and say health insurance, that would give me equal protection at less cost?

—Y. H. C., Montreal, Que.

If your policies contain the old Waiver of Premium and Total Disability clauses, it would be advisable to maintain them in force if possible, as that coverage is no longer obtainable, and as you are now reaching the age period when it is particularly valuable, that is, between age 50 and age 60.

In view of the average premium per \$1,000 you are paying, your policies must be accumulating substantial cash values, and accordingly they combine savings with protection, so that when the time comes that protection no longer required the cash values may be utilized for the purpose of providing income or for any other purpose that may best meet your requirements at that time.

If it is absolutely necessary to reduce the amount of your annual outlay for insurance, it could best be done in my opinion by taking paid-up insurance for some of the policies and by maintaining the others in full force and effect, so as not to lose the advantage of the total disability benefits contained in them.

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Oil and Oil Men in Western Canada

BY T. E. KEYES

THE other day I received a letter from Vancouver giving me the lowdown on a number of people and companies who are in the oil business and urging me to expose them. It also suggested I am boosting oils too much, and am giving only one side of the picture.

This letter, while anonymous, was written by a person who is undoubtedly familiar with the oil business, as he reviewed in detail the history of some oil brokers, operators and companies from 1925 to date.

I am well aware that all oil men are not angels, and in a few cases I have not any too much confidence in either the ability or integrity of some of them. The letter reviews the past history of one particular company, and terms deals made years ago as scandalous; it is also highly critical of the present management.

Reviewing past deals of some of these oil companies, it is hard to justify them; but then, the same thing applies to other lines of business. Regarding management, it is easy to be critical, especially where mistakes have been made.

However, with security frauds commissioners operating in our various provinces, generally speaking, I do not think this column should be expected to pass judgment on these various deals, or on the actions of the directors or management. It is one thing to know a man is a crook, but quite another thing to prove it.

Regarding the suggestion that I am boosting Alberta oils too much, and giving only one side of the picture, I have tried to deal with oils from a national standpoint, keeping in mind that I am writing for a national weekly.

WE DISCUSS THIS WEEK

International Nickel

THE International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, produces 85 per cent of the world's aggregate output of nickel; it ranks first in the production of platinum metal; and it is also one of the 4 largest copper producers in the world. At Sudbury, Ont., mines and smelters are located and to help supply European demand, a new mine is under development in Finland. Refineries and rolling mills are operated in Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

The principal consumption of nickel at the close of the last Great War was in armaments and immediately following the War sales and production sank to low levels. At that time International Nickel instituted an extensive research organization to study the application of nickel to all industries: the result was that peacetime production of nickel for use in industry exceeded the peak during the war years. Industrially, the demands for nickel appear to be without limitation, but there can be no doubt that under the stimulus of the new war both demand and production will be upped.

Thirteen years ago it was decided by the management of International Nickel that the least important factor in determining the consumption of the company's product was price. Since then nickel consumption has increased 3 times and yet it is the only world commodity whose price has not varied. In 1929, when the demand for nickel was larger than it had ever been to that date, International Nickel refused to advance its prices; in 1932, when demand for its product had dropped almost out of sight, comparatively, the company refused to reduce its prices. This policy has been adopted and adhered to because it has been realized that in all the uses to which non-ferrous metals are put, they represent only a small proportion of the cost of the finished article; only rarely do they exceed 5 per cent of its ultimate price.

Sales, Earnings

Sales of copper in the year ended December 31, 1938, amounted to 292,129,727 pounds, as compared with 291,880,403 pounds in 1937. Because of reduced industrial demand in the United States, shipments to that market were curtailed, but in other markets, consumption of copper was well maintained. Canada and the United Kingdom were the main outlets for the company's copper, but over 25 per cent of deliveries were made to industrial countries other than the United States. Sales of nickel in all forms totalled 164,378,245 pounds, against 207,700,943 pounds in 1937. Chief cause of the decline in nickel consumption was, as in the case of copper, the industrial lag in the United States; world consumption remained about the same as in former years.



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Because of the many uncertainties involved—the first of which is the uncertainty as to how long the war will last—the average investor would be unwise to purchase stocks solely because of the possibilities of war benefits. At this early stage, investors would be far better advised to purchase stocks which have something more to recommend them than war orders alone. Such a stock is International Nickel.

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— FIRE — PLATE GLASS — BURGLARY LIABILITY —

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the Calgary Power Company, in connection with the part western oils could play in the war: "Canadian oil development in Turner Valley and elsewhere should be stepped up as quickly as possible, with a view to supplying the needs of our home market and, if possible, our allies. This would relieve the pressure on foreign exchange and enable us to use our gold and other credits to purchase other necessary war materials from the U.S. and other neutrals which we and our allies cannot produce in sufficient quantity. In view of the history of repudiation of previous debts incurred in the purchase of war materials, we can no longer count on borrowing money in neutral countries

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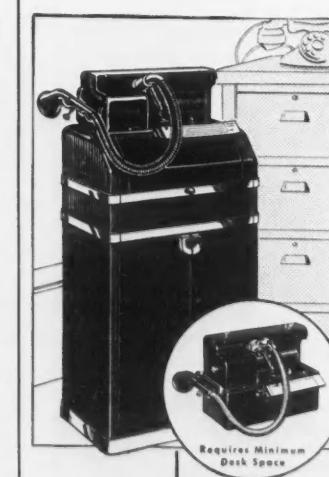


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CONCERNING INSURANCE

Importance of Fire Prevention

BY GEORGE GILBERT

At a time when it is the bounden duty of everybody to prevent waste of any kind and to conserve the country's resources to the limit of our ability, serious consideration should be given to the reduction of the annual destruction of life and property by fire which continues on a large scale in Canada.

Last year fire caused a property loss in this country of \$25,899,180, and also the loss of 263 lives. As a very large proportion of this loss of life and property is preventable by the carrying out of reasonable safety measures, it is plain that a wide field exists for further efforts in the Fire Prevention campaign.

WHEN a country is at war, the protection of life and property takes on added importance, as the conservation of our resources of all kinds is regarded as a grim necessity. Thus the prevention of loss by fire becomes of greater concern in these critical times, because the destruction or material damage of industrial or mercantile plants, although the loss is covered by insurance, may seriously hamper or retard the Dominion in its war efforts.

In ordinary times it is difficult to arouse much interest on the part of the public in the observance of Fire Prevention Week or in the subject of fire prevention, although they are financially affected by the heavy yearly losses by fire, and the high cost of the upkeep of fire protection services. Despite the money and effort expended by the public authorities as well as by the insurance interests to enlighten the masses, a surprisingly large number of people evidently still look upon the fire prevention movement as simply an effort by the insurance companies to reduce their losses.

While it is true that the insurance companies do benefit to a certain extent by a decrease in fire losses, it is also a fact that the public benefit to a much greater extent through increased safety of life and property, and also by way of a lower rate for fire insurance, as the amount of the fires losses over a given area measures the amount which the insurance com-

panies must collect, in addition to a sum for expenses and profit, from the insuring public in premiums, if they are to remain in business and continue to furnish indemnity to those who suffer loss by fire.

Public Responsibility

Prevention of fire is primarily a public responsibility, and is not an essential activity of insurance companies, their business being to fix rates according to the hazards involved, so as to distribute the losses fairly among the insured. Why, then, do the insurance interests spend so much time and money in educational and engineering work in order to better safeguard life and property against the menace of fire?

At one time the viewpoint was strongly held in the business that the sole function of the fire insurance companies was to rate risks as they found them, and that it should be left to the public authorities or to the insured themselves to determine what measures of fire prevention or fire protection should be adopted. In more recent years, however, it was realized by leading insurance executives that, while the insurance business profited because of the ever-present possibility of fire in all communities, the yearly destruction of material wealth by fire was reaching proportions which threatened economic disaster, and that they owed a duty to the public to do what they could to bring about a reduction in the fire waste.

Accordingly, a fire prevention campaign was started, and it has been gathering force ever since. It has not been based upon narrow self-interest, but upon a recognition of the principle that those whose commercial activities result from any given condition, the effects of which are detrimental, cannot avoid the responsibility of seeking to limit its public menace.

Engineering Surveys

In their associated capacity, the companies have thus established well-equipped engineering departments, loss investigation bureaus, and other services which are constantly at work with the main object of reducing the terrific toll from fire in this country, which in the past ten years has meant a total property loss of \$334,451,167 and a loss of 2,751 lives. Many engineering surveys of cities and towns have been made for the purpose of formulating measures which would safeguard them against the danger of conflagrations.

There is no question that the careful investigations made of the various phases of the conflagration hazard have been at the root of a large part of the improvement that has taken place in various municipalities as regards physical protective factors, fire department equipment and operation, water supply, and other items that affect the fire situation.

These surveys involve no expense to the municipalities, although they embrace expert investigation of the water works, fire department, fire alarm system, and other fire department auxiliaries, and a careful check-up of the physical conditions in the mercantile and manufacturing districts. The water supply, being of primary importance, is studied with respect to its source, reservoirs, pressure, size and arrangement of mains, spacing of hydrants, and other essential matters.

Defects Pointed Out

When this thorough survey is completed, the engineers prepare a comprehensive report, with maps and diagrams, and with suggestions for correcting every defect that has been noted. Thus the reports are not merely critical but are constructive as well. In some cases defects are discovered of which the municipal authorities have no knowledge. In one case, due to gate valves on one side of a street being threaded differently from those on the other side, the water pressure was deficient. The city water works department had no record of this condition, and for years the valves were closed when they were thought to be open. As result of the underwriters' survey, this condition was remedied, and an ample supply of water made available from all hydrants in that section.

Fire insurance and fire prevention have now become closely allied. Insurance men are, in fact, among the prime movers in the all-year campaign to reduce the needless wastage from fire, which in turn means the reduction of the cost of fire insurance. That the cost of fire insurance is actually being reduced can be easily



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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

commendations as to whether such amendments should be enacted.

The secretary of the association was requested to obtain the views of public bodies in regard to a written application for each policy.

Devises Own Life Insurance Scheme

IT HAS lately been recorded how William Henry Stead, a wealthy and retired inhabitant of Surrey, Eng., set up his own life insurance plan. At the age of 78 he promised his nurse £1,000 if he survived to age 88. He did, and the nurse collected the money. He then promised £2,000 if he survived another ten years, with a proviso for a deduction for each year by which he failed to reach age 98. He died at 93, thereby saving about £1,000 on his "insurance policy."

Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have an endowment policy with the Dominion Life Assurance Company coming due, and I have three options: 1st, to take the cash; 2nd, to take a paid up policy, payable at death; and 3rd, to leave the proceeds on deposit with the company at 3 1/2 per cent. interest.

I am somewhat in favor of the 3rd option, but would appreciate your advice. Would there be any risk of loss, or would it be better to purchase D. of C. bonds, yielding 3.03 per cent.? Having saved the amount over a period of twenty years, I want to eliminate the risk of losing it, if possible.

—B. M. G., Toronto, Ont.

Your money would be absolutely safe if left on deposit with the Dominion Life Assurance Company, with head office at Waterloo, Ont., and as it would be earning 3 1/2 per cent. interest it would be advisable in my opinion to take advantage of this option. Should a higher rate of interest be later obtainable on a high grade security, the money would be available for the purpose, and in the meantime it would be earning a satisfactory rate of interest.

After providing for all liabilities, including money left on deposit by policyholders, the Dominion Life showed a surplus as regards policyholders at the end of 1938 of \$1,521,826.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Though I have often enjoyed reading your column I haven't found an answer to my predicament—my personal insurance.

I have \$25,000 in American insurance policies, which with premium cost and considered interest on Cash Surrender Values, costs me a pretty penny. In fact, in excess of \$800 a year.

These days with the locusts, that's a steep price for protection in my estimation.

True, I am aware of possible excursions into Term Insurance, but to do so would mean forfeiting such features as Waiver of Premium, and Total Disability Clauses. The latter I understand is difficult, if not impossible to secure today.

At forty-seven years of age, is there any combination of regular insurance and say health insurance, that would give me equal protection at less cost?

—Y. H. C., Montreal, Que.

If your policies contain the old Waiver of Premium and Total Disability clauses, it would be advisable to maintain them in force if possible, as that coverage is no longer obtainable, and as you are now reaching the age period when it is particularly valuable, that is, between age 50 and age 60.

In view of the average premium per \$1,000 you are paying, your policies must be accumulating substantial cash values, and accordingly they combine savings with protection, so that when the time comes that protection is no longer required the cash values may be utilized for the purpose of providing income or for any other purpose that may best meet your requirements at that time.

If it is absolutely necessary to reduce the amount of your annual outlay for insurance, it could best be done in my opinion by taking paid-up insurance for some of the policies and by maintaining the others in full force and effect, so as not to lose the advantage of the total disability benefits contained in them.

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CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Oil and Oil Men in Western Canada

BY T. E. KEYES

THE other day I received a letter from Vancouver giving me the lowdown on a number of people and companies who are in the oil business and urging me to expose them. It also suggested I am boosting oils too much, and am giving only one side of the picture.

This letter, while anonymous, was written by a person who is undoubtedly familiar with the oil business, as he reviewed in detail the history of some oil brokers, operators and companies from 1925 to date.

I am well aware that all oil men are not angels, and in a few cases I have not any too much confidence in either the ability or integrity of some of them. The letter reviews the past history of one particular company, and terms deals made years ago as scandalous; it is also highly critical of the present management.

Reviewing past deals of some of these oil companies, it is hard to justify them; but then, the same thing applies to other lines of business. Regarding management, it is easy to be critical, especially where mistakes have been made.

However, with security frauds commissioners operating in our various provinces, generally speaking, I do not think this column should be expected to pass judgment on these various deals, or on the actions of the directors or management. It is one thing to know a man is a crook, but quite another thing to prove it.

Regarding the suggestion that I am boosting Alberta oils too much, and giving only one side of the picture, I have tried to deal with oils from a national standpoint, keeping in mind that I am writing for a national weekly.

WE DISCUSS THIS WEEK

International Nickel

THE International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, produces 85 per cent of the world's aggregate output of nickel; it ranks first in the production of platinum metal; and it is also one of the 4 largest copper producers in the world. At Sudbury, Ont., mines and smelters are located and to help supply European demand, a new mine is under development in Finland. Refineries and rolling mills are operated in Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

The principal consumption of nickel at the close of the last Great War was in armaments and immediately following the War sales and production sank to low levels. At that time International Nickel instituted an extensive research organization to study the application of nickel to all industries: the result was that peacetime production of nickel for use in industry exceeded the peak during the war years. Industrially, the demands for nickel appear to be without limitation, but there can be no doubt that under the stimulus of the new war both demand and production will be upped.

Thirteen years ago it was decided by the management of International Nickel that the least important factor in determining the consumption of the company's product was price. Since then nickel consumption has increased 3 times and yet it is the only world commodity whose price has not varied. In 1929, when the demand for nickel was larger than it had ever been to that date, International Nickel refused to advance its prices; in 1932, when demand for its product had dropped almost out of sight, comparatively, the company refused to reduce its prices. This policy has been adopted and adhered to because it has been realized that in all the uses to which non-ferrous metals are put, they represent only a small proportion of the cost of the finished article: only rarely do they exceed 5 per cent of its ultimate price.

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with which to purchase supplies from them.

The currencies of warring nations have already drastically declined in respect to those of U.S. and other neutrals, and unless the pressure can be relieved by curtailing wherever possible on non-essential imports, this exchange situation is almost certain to become aggressively worse, and might even lead to a collapse, as is now the case with Germany. Other warring countries whose currency is or has nearly collapsed are Japan, China and, a few years ago, Bolivia. In our case, the possibility of oil development is so favorable that this danger can be avoided if steps are taken immediately.

Eastern Canadians and the Dominion Government are not well informed on the possibilities to the western oil situation, and with the retirement of R. B. Bennett, a past president of the Royalite Oil Company, there is, unfortunately, no one in the House of Commons with the proper background to speak for this important industry and show what it can do in this crisis.

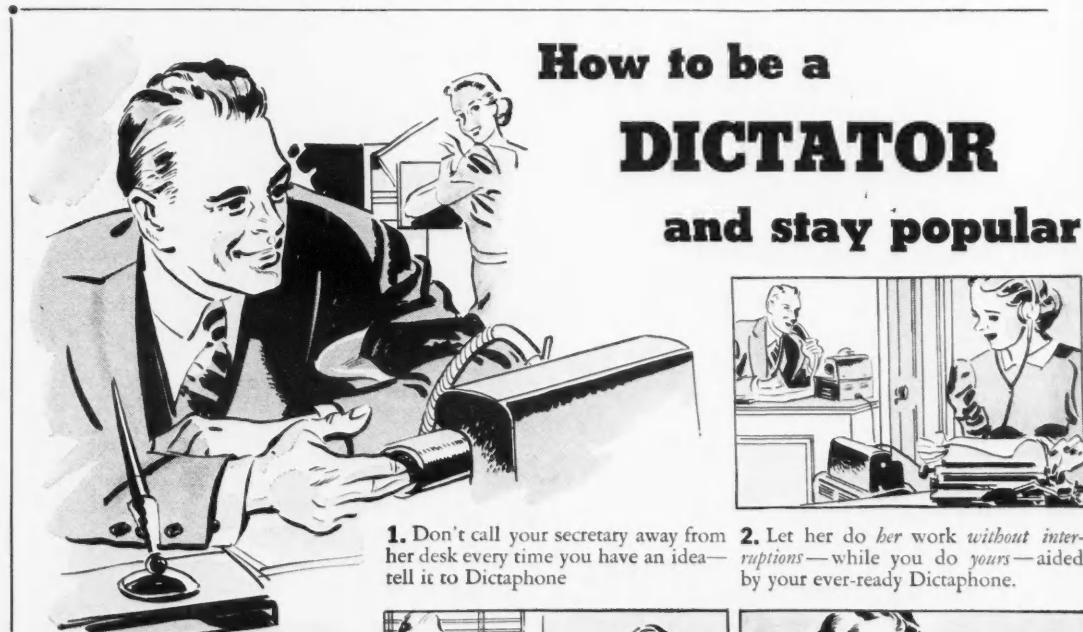
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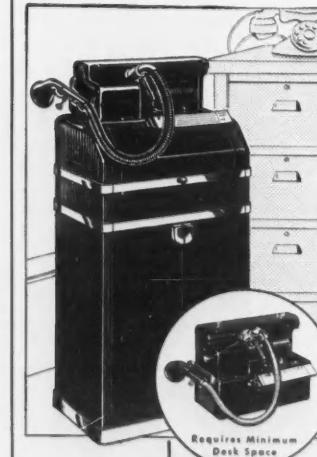
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Britain's Adjustment to State of War

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The change-over of Britain's economy to war conditions has been made quickly and smoothly, and with remarkably little dislocation of the normal system, reports Mr. Layton. Britain is now all set for a long-term war, if that is necessary.

Further development of the peace-to-war process must come largely along lines of rationing.

NINETEEN-THIRTY-NINE finds Britain in a condition of infinitely greater preparedness than she was in 1914. On the economic front the months of intensive planning and active preparation have built up a closely-articulated system which brings the whole of the economic resources of the country under efficient government control.

In the buying and selling of commodities; in their retail distribution; in the mercantile marine; in transport; in heavy industry; in agriculture; in regiments financial resources; in arranging insurance; in allocating economic functions to the people; and in rationing every form of goods and services—in all these the government has achieved remarkable progress.

In the purely financial sphere it has assumed control without imposing sacrifice upon the resources of the community. It has effectively banned the export of capital; it has compiled lists of holdings of foreign securities; and it has ordered that new capital issues shall not be made without Treasury consent.

Little Dislocation

Yet all this has proceeded with remarkably little dislocation of the normal system. Although the change has been radical, it has proceeded so quickly and so smoothly as almost to give the impression that the change-over has been merely a modification. This has been achieved largely by the delegation of the processes at the "fringe" of industry and finance to those persons and organizations already responsible for it. The government has made its control at the centre.

And just as this is the only way to effect a fundamental change, so it is the only way to effect change without dislocation. So complete have been the measures adopted that it is doubtful whether even the impact of long-term hostilities would require a switch-over of policy (this despite the fact that the transfers from private to public ownership of the country's resources have been much less than had been expected).

It is possible, however, to get some idea of what further adjustments might be necessary. In the sphere of shipping and transport complete official control has already appeared, because these services cannot ultimately be disengaged from the purely military ones. The further development of the peace-to-war process must largely come along lines of rationing. Certain food rationing is already defined, and in coal, gas, electricity and petrol consumption limits have been marked.

Rationing in the broadest sense will mean also a rationing of rights. It will mean the introduction of semi-skilled labor into the skilled essential industries, which is the process of "dilution." The Control of Employment Bill also effectively provides for the availability of man power for Government purposes. There will also be further extensions of the armament industries.

Completeness of Plans

The setting up of a Ministry of Economic Warfare at this early stage is proof of the completeness of the plans for subduing the enemy. The Ministry's functions have reference

to the internal economic position, for they will partly consist in tracing the source of all goods to their origin so as to obviate that state of affairs which arose during the last war, when the British Tommies marched into battle playing mouth organs made in Germany. Some system of rationing neutral countries to the needs of their own populations is also possible.

In assessing the relative economic positions of Germany and Great Britain at this time there is one overriding fact. From the moment of war the ascending spiral of Germany's production takes a sharp downward trend, and as war continues it will continue downward. In Great Britain the process will be opposite. The level of production will rise in ever-increasing spirals, with growing traffic proceeding along the impregnably guarded sea routes to supply commodities and goods.

The economic preponderance of power is even more against Germany than is the military preponderance.

Mines

BY J. A. MCRAE

COPPER, lead and zinc are not being pushed up very rapidly in price because those who desire to purchase these metals in large volume are approaching their task with caution. Whereas former custom involved the activities of various agencies which frequently caused rivalry and competitive prices, the governments of today endeavor to control as closely as possible their own bid for material.

Many base metal producing mines are expected to secure individual contracts for their entire output at reasonable prices for guaranteed periods. The price and the length of the guarantees will depend upon the urgency of the demand.

Empire requirements will receive first consideration by those engaged in producing base metals in Canada.

Mining has come to be regarded as a powerful ally of the governments at Ottawa and London. Teamwork and co-operation between governments and those whose energies are associated with mine development cannot be overemphasized.

Taxation of new base metal mines, more particularly base metal mines that are only in the lower grades of production, should be applied with a reasonable degree of caution. A desire to secure quick revenue through taxation should not permit the eyes of government to lose sight of the probable necessity for increasing metal production throughout the country. The truth is that the metal is more important than the tax in the emergency now confronted.

I have been very close to what has been going on in the Canadian mining fields for more than a quarter century, and have been in a position to measure to some extent the trend of thought in the minds of mining men. At no previous time, not even excepting the dark days of the world war, have I discerned such a unity



HAWESWATER DAM, which will be completed shortly and which will supply Manchester, Eng., with water, will have cost £10,000,000 to build and will completely submerge the quaint little village of Marsdale by extending the boundaries of a lake beyond their natural limits. It is the biggest damming engineering project ever undertaken in the British Isles.

of purpose and such a universal desire among mining men to cooperate with Ottawa and London in all matters calculated not only to provide tax revenue for the Canadian government—but, also, to bring about greater and still greater production of metals.

Little Long Lac Gold Mines produced \$148,506 during August from 9,300 tons of ore. This brought output to \$1,100,269 for the first eight months of this year. Recovery has averaged \$15.82 per ton.

MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines produced \$141,393 in August. Output for the eight months ended August 31st was \$1,004,000, the average recovery having been \$7.52 per ton. It is noted that August recovery was \$8.31 per ton.

Upper Canada Gold Mines is giving the finishing touches to mill construction. The plant, capable of milling 150 tons daily, is being prepared to go into operation within a few days.

Macassa Mines produced \$190,206 in August from 12,578 tons of ore. The output for the eight months ended August 31st was \$1,529,392, compared with \$1,056,817 in the corresponding period of 1938.

Perron Gold Mines has brought mill capacity to approximately 12,000 tons per month, and is maintaining recovery at an average of approximately \$10.50 per ton.

Uchi Gold Mines is operating at close to 450 tons of ore daily. Average grade of ore is up to over \$7 per ton. Output has risen to a rate of over \$90,000 per month and is expected to rise to around \$100,000 monthly.

Sherritt Gordon Mines is standing in line to benefit from the increase in demand for zinc. As a result, the company has placed its easterly orebody in readiness for production. The ore resources on Sherritt-Gordon are in two large deposits. One of these is 5,200 ft. in length by a width of

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the Bank of Montreal because it gives the kind of service that customers appreciate.

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This record was eight per cent above the corresponding period of 1938. August output exceeded \$9,000,000 for a new monthly record.

Gold mines in the Porcupine district will show an output of over \$45,000,000 during the current year, according to present outlook.

Waite-Amulet is maintaining operations on a basis which shows average net profits of slightly over \$100,000 every six months. In the twelve months from June 30th 1938 to June 30th, 1939, the net profit was \$210,000 or 6.7 cents on each issued share.

Sudbury Basin Mines, already owning 1,200,000 shares of Falconbridge Nickel, would be expected to participate in any further important sale of treasury stock by Falconbridge. There are shareholders of Sudbury Basin who would like to see their company secure a further substantial block of Falconbridge Nickel should any further treasury offering be made.

Base metal mines throughout the whole of Canada are taking stock of physical resources, plus the prospect of being called upon to gear themselves into highest possible output to meet the defensive demands of democracy. Unless all signs fail, new records are on the eve of realization.

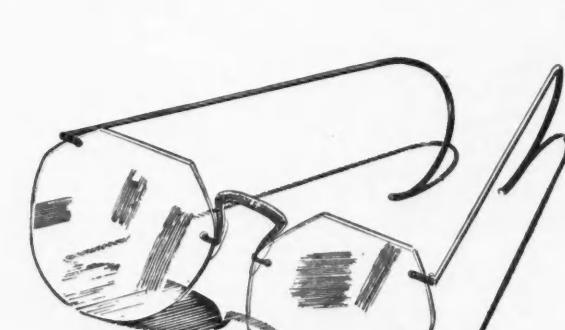
FLAX

FLAX is grown in Canada both for the seed and the fibre. Much the greater part of the acreage is devoted to the production of seed but a rising proportion is being used for the cultivation of fibre flax. The Prairie Provinces are the chief centre of flaxseed production, while the fibre is grown in Ontario and western Quebec.



MR. ALBERT MACLAREN, who has recently been elected to the Board of the Toronto General Trusts and also to their Ottawa Branch Advisory Committee. Mr. McLaren is President of the James McLaren Company Ltd., and of the McLaren Power & Paper Company; he is also a Director of the Bank of Nova Scotia. He succeeds to the positions left vacant by the death of his brother the late Alexander McLaren of Buckingham, Quebec.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."



All Short-Sighted Men Don't Wear Glasses!

IT'S their foresight, not their eyesight, that's faulty. What they need is mental vision to see their plant equipment in the light of modern developments.

Production methods are constantly changing—new processes are being evolved every day—last year's machine is out of date if it will not do its work as efficiently and economically as the machine brought out today.

Around the whole cycle of Canadian industry are firms who are "putting off until tomorrow" the purchase of the equipment they need today. They fail to see that obsolete machinery is bound to result in excessive production costs

and decreased earnings, through failure to keep pace with competition. Or they hesitate to install new equipment fearing that it would involve too heavy an outlay of cash.

Sellers of industrial machinery or like equipment, can, through the use of I.A.C. amortized payment plans, make it easy for Canadian industrial concerns to install now the up-to-date, efficient equipment they need. As a matter of fact the new machinery can often be sold on a basis whereby the monthly instalments are no more, and in many cases even less than the savings enjoyed through the increased efficiency of modern equipment.

Let an I.A.C. representative explain these plans to you in detail, and show you how they will help you to sell equipment on a sound and practicable amortized payment plan.

Industrial Acceptance Corporation Limited

Sun Life Building - Montreal

AN ALL-CANADIAN COMPANY—26 BRANCHES FROM COAST TO COAST



"BATTLE DRESSES" at the rate of 1,250 per day are being turned out at this factory in London, Eng. Expansion of the regular army and conscription of militia forces has set the wheels of Britain's clothing industry humming to keep up with the demand. The new "battle dress" consists of a khaki blouse and skiing trousers which are held together by 38 buttons.

SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

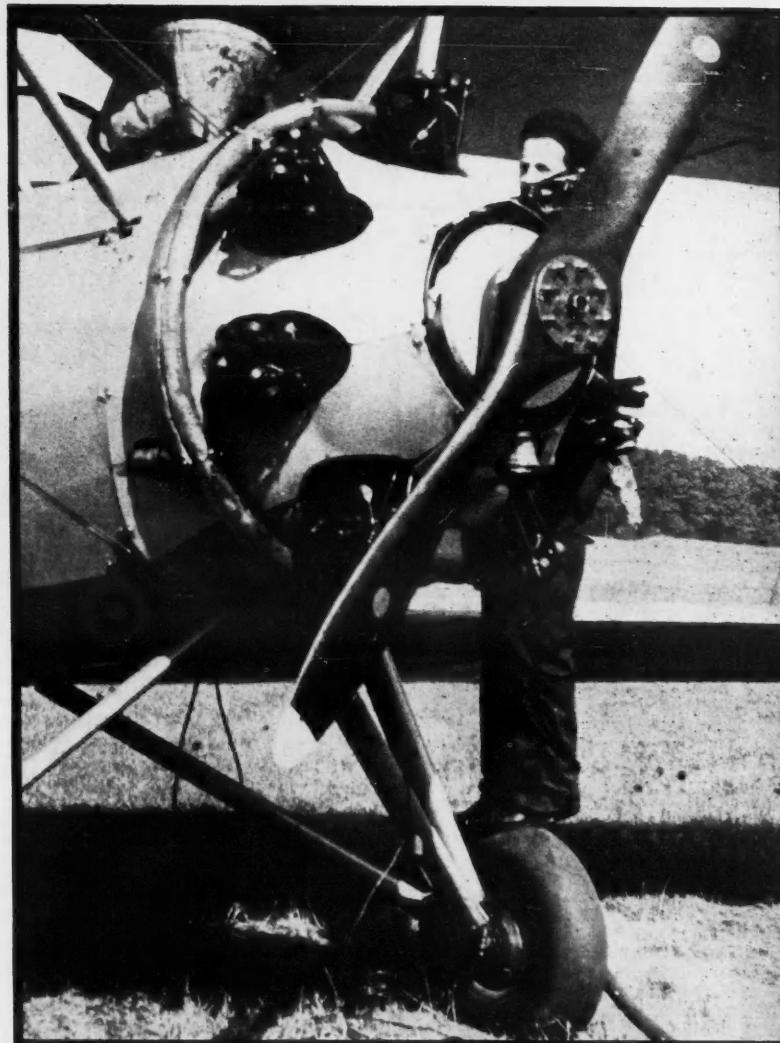
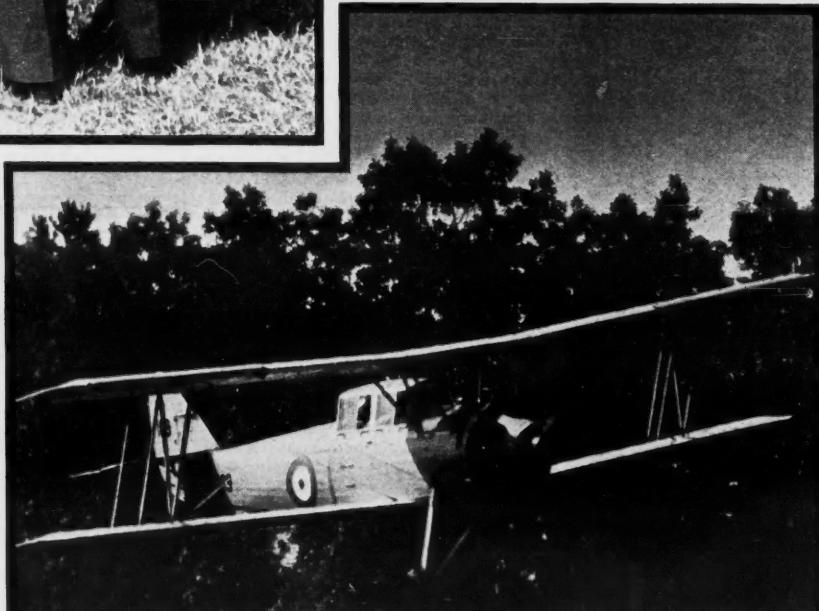
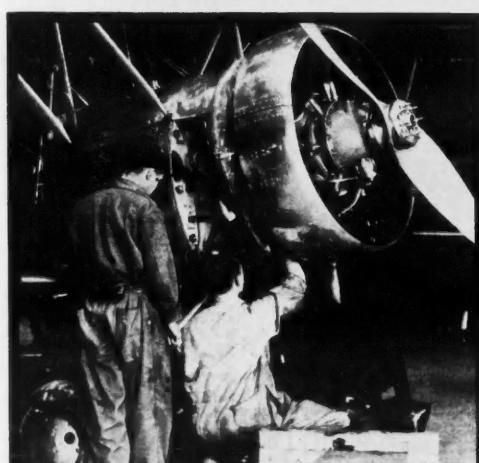
FASHION

HOMES

THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 30, 1939

Canada Takes Swift Steps To Ensure Her Air Defence



The Life of a Budding Airman -- A Day With No. 110 Squadron

TOP, LEFT, INSTRUCTOR AND PUPIL: Flight-Lieutenant Bouchier and Pilot Officer Pattison, wearing the latest style bustles in their parachutes slung from the rear, look at the plane they are about to take aloft. Instruction trips vary from 5 minutes to 2 hours.

RIGHT, THE CAMERA GUN: This Williamson Camera Gun is used to instruct the cadets in machine gun practise. It is built closely to resemble the Lewis gun. Mounted on the wing of the plane is another camera gun which is used for training with the Vickers fixed gun, aimed by pointing the plane at the target.

CENTRE, LEFT, REPAIR TRAINING: Here cadets are removing a carburetor from an Avro training plane.

CENTRE, IN FLIGHT: The Avro Lynx swoops over the flying field, with Flight Lieutenant Irwin at the controls and Flight

Lieutenant Bouchier observing. This is a telephoto shot.

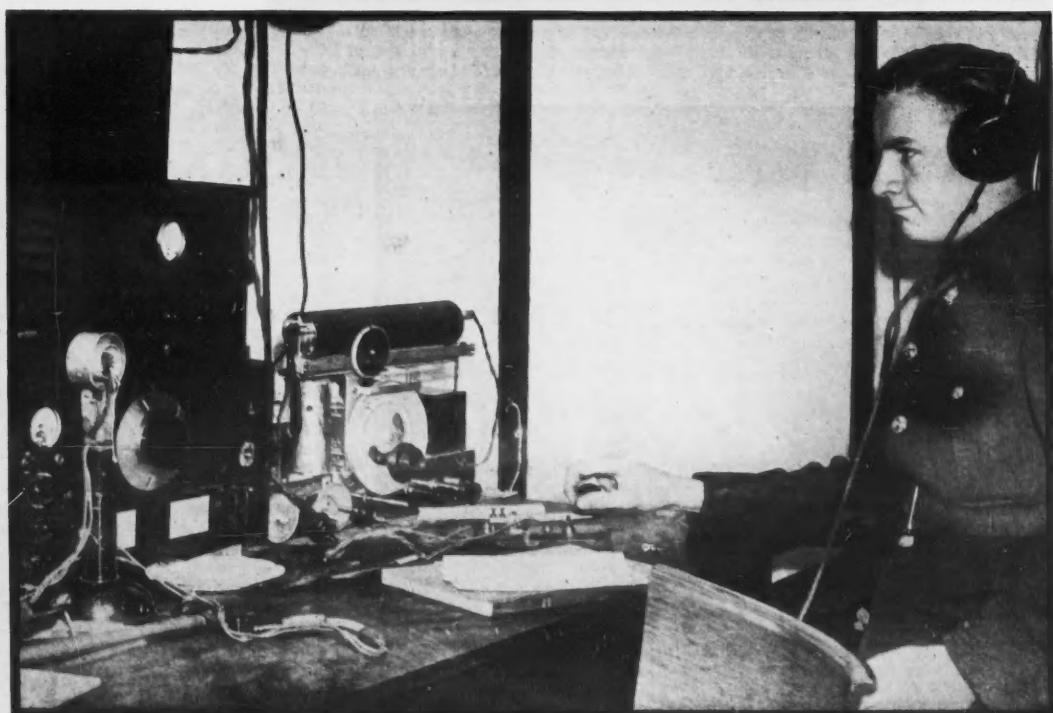
RIGHT, GASSING UP: 32 gallons is the plane's capacity, and that will keep it aloft for 2½ hours, the maximum time of any lesson. The plane being fuelled is an Avro Lynx.

BELOW, LEFT, THE CRASH TENDER: Always on duty while planes are aloft, the crash tender is kept ready for action at a moment's notice, a man constantly at the wheel.

RIGHT, THE SIGNALS TRAFFIC ROOM: Airmen are trained to establish radio contact with planes aloft, and the flyers in turn learn how to establish ground contact and exchange messages by Morse. Occasionally strains of popular melodies emerge from the signals traffic room as the powerful radio receiving apparatus is tuned in on a commercial broadcast.

(See story on Page 15)

—Photos by "Jay".



MUSICAL EVENTS

Poland Gave the World Great Music

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

CLASSICS again figured largely in last week's Promenade Symphony concert under Reginald Stewart; and the orchestra, aided by cool and pleasant atmosphere, has never played better. Among the composers represented Bach was foremost with three numbers. Two were transcriptions by Mr. Stewart, and in one, especially, his splendid development as an arranger of the works of the great Johann Sebastian was demonstrated. It was that of a Fugue in G minor, called "Little" to distinguish it from the "Great" Fugue in the same key. It is compact and beautiful, and Mr. Stewart was happily inspired to allot the opening strains to the English horn and oboes with the full woodwind choir joining later. Gradually all sections of the orchestra came in to produce a finale glorious in tonal utterance. An arrangement of the Prelude for clavier in B minor was also gracious and colorful and the interpretation of both transcriptions was marked by distinguished expression and tonal beauty.

The splendid quality of the orchestra considered as a cohesive musical instrument was demonstrated in a beautifully expressive rendering of the Vorspiel and Liebestod from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde", in which the conductor excelled himself. There was also a capital performance of the Overture to Glink's "Russia and Ludmilla" — buoyant, full-bodied music; and Borodin's "Polevetsian Dances, not quite so brilliant and steady as the earlier renderings.

The Proms have had no finer guest artist this season than the famous French cellist, Marcel Hubert. He was born in Lille, taught by the great virtuoso, Hekking, and was formerly a member of the Colonne Orchestra in Paris. His chief number was Haydn's captivating Concerto in D major, flawlessly rendered. His tone is not merely "elastic", it is ravishingly smooth, tender, lyrical and spontaneous, like a sublimed human voice of unlimited range and evenness. His rhythmical intuitions are exquisitely poetic and subtle. Later he gave six short numbers including "Elegie" and "Après un Rêve" by his fellow countryman, Gabriel Faure. They were played with a grave beauty and sympathetic understanding possible only to a French virtuoso interpreting French music in its exalted aspects. Other offerings were by Bach and Weber; and then Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Flight of the Bumble Bee". That particular insect has buzzed around too long, but the rendering was a marvellous exhibition of technical skill.

Four of the composers heard on the program were Teutonic. Bach, Haydn and Wagner; spanning a period of nearly two centuries. How amazingly their names have outlived those of the German rulers and military captains who were their contemporaries. Apparently they expressed a Germanic soul that has been lost; within the present century the German peoples have produced no music that will live. The swan song of the old German music was Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel" and it is forty-six years old.

Polish Musical Culture

In times of peace two sentences in Herr Hitler's recent Danzig address would have been the subject of mirth in musical circles. Even in times of war there is something ludicrous in the spectacle of a tiger roaring about culture. The sentences were these: "A nation of less culture (Poland) was given the right to govern a superior people. Only those nations which are creative of culture have the right to exist." Ergo, the Polish nation has no right to exist.

Steam Roller in Prague

Tidings have been leaking out of Czechoslovakia as to what has happened to the arts of that country since it went under Hitler's steam roller. It would appear that a fairly thorough job has been done, looking toward the elimination of Czech culture, during the first six months of the German occupation of Prague.

Western Europe, but Poland since the 18th century has boasted over fifty national composers of sufficient importance to be listed in musical encyclopedias. The most eminent at the present day is Szymanowski, whose colorful works have been heard on local orchestral programs. When it comes to interpreters, or to put it crudely, "performers," the Polish people has for a full half century held a pre-eminent place in the international world of music. This is due to the fact that cities like Warsaw, Cracow and Lemberg (Lvov) have for many decades boasted conservatories and opera houses of high rank. Owing to partition, it is difficult to trace the origins of many celebrities, usually classified as Germans or Russians, but who were of Polish blood. There is, for instance, a strong Polish intermix in Silesia and its chief city, Breslau, and it is very probable that the Damrosches who hail from there, boast a Polish strain. When you see the suffix "ski" or "ska," attached to the name of an artist, it means that though possibly catalogued as Russian, he is of Polish descent.

In one field, pianism, the Poles have led the world since the days of Chopin. The name of Paderewski at once occurs to everyone, but there were also Tausig, Leschetizky, Moszkowski, Gruenberg, Ignaz Friedman, Slivinski, Landowska, Josef Hoffman and Moriz Rosenthal. There have been many fine Polish violinists, most famous of whom is Wieniawski, and including Kochanski and Timothy Adamowski. Polish conductors have figured in all the opera houses of Europe, though one of the most widely known, Wallek-Walewski never visited America. Leopold Stokowski though born in London is of Polish parentage, and Sir George Henschel, not only a famous singer but a splendid conductor, was a Silesian Pole. He, by the way, had a wonderful record as an organizer, — the first conductor of the Boston Symphony Or-

chestra and of the London Symphony Orchestra and the National Scottish Orchestra.

In the field of singing there have also been many brilliant Poles, many of whom took Italian names.

The past generation boasted no finer artists of any origin than Jean and Edouard De Rzszke, Marcella Sembrich, and the great baritone Batrinski. But Hitler is such a loose-tongued liar that presently we may find him denying the right to live to Hungarians and Czechs because they have made no contributions to culture.

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Musical, by nature international, invariably suffers maladjustments in time of war. Thus the engagement of the eminent violincellist, Joseph Schuster for whom Marcel Hubert substituted at last week's Prom had to be cancelled. Schuster is in a curious position; Turkish by birth, Russian in origin, and German by adoption. He is 35 and was a child in Constantinople when his talent was discovered by Glazounov. The Russian composer arranged that he should go to the St. Petersburg Conservatory to study under Josef Press. The boy was 13 when the Russian Revolution broke out, and fled to Berlin to continue his studies. There he developed into a first rate cellist and succeeded Piatagorsky as first cellist of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. For some time Schuster has been in the United States but just what his international status is under present conditions is difficult to determine.

The brilliant Canadian tenor, Joseph Victor Laderoute, in a recent broadcast from Montreal sang two lyrics which, though not new, are unfamiliar, and should be more frequently heard on recital programs. One was setting of Verlaine's poem "Clair de Lune" by the Czech composer, Josef Suk, even more lovely than Debussy's work of the same name. The other was Coleridge Taylor's setting of Eric MacKay's poem "Eleonore," a



MARIA GAMBARELLI, premiere danseuse, Metropolitan Opera Company, who will be the assisting artist at next Thursday's Promenade Symphony Concert under the direction of Reginald Stewart. "Rhapsody in Blue" by Gershwin, "The Swan" by Saint-Saëns are two of her program numbers. Symphony No. 6 (Pathétique) by Tchaikovsky will be the principal orchestral work.

lyric of such appealing quality that it is a mystery that singers have neglected it. As a song-interpreter Mr. Laderoute has gained much in finesse during the past year, and his tones are as warm and moving as in the past.

Mr. Ernest MacMillan will be guest conductor at the opening concert of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra's regular season on Oct. 8th. Vaughan-Williams' "London Symphony" will be his principle number. The autumn season in Vancouver was opened on Sept. 22nd with a recital by the renowned London pianist and composer, Arthur Benjamin, now resident in Vancouver. Another forthcoming recital will be by the distinguished pianist Elsie Alexander of Chicago. In private life she is Mrs. Emerson Abernethy, and in days gone by she and her husband were prominent in the musical life of Vancouver.

Judging by announcements in various cities, a great many illustrious artists will be heard across Canada between now and next spring. The many appearances by international celebrities announced for Toronto at last spring will for the most part continue as projected. Lily Pons is singing in Montreal on Sept. 29th and will be heard later in both Winnipeg and Vancouver. Among other artists to be heard in Western as well as Eastern Canada are Yehudi Menuhin, violinist; Simon Barer, pianist; Jussi Bjoerling, Swedish tenor; Alexander Kipnis, bass; Vronsky and Babin, duo pianists; Gregor Piatagorsky, cellist; Robert Virolai, violinist; Marian Anderson, contralto; Muriel Dickson, soprano; Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; Bidu Sayao, soprano; Bartlett & Robertson duo pianists; Rose Bampton, soprano; and John Charles Thomas, baritone.

The announcements for Western centres are the most important in years.

Gregori Garbovitsky, who recently removed from Calgary to Vancouver, will conduct a production of "Faust" by local singers, now in course of organization by Arthur J. Foxall of that city. The Montreal Operatic Society, directed by Victor Brault, despite certain disappointments in connection with its plans for summer opera on Mount Royal is still active and is planning productions for the winter season.

The Mendelssohn Choir of Montreal which has two associate conductors, Harold Eustace Key and George M. Brewer, has hit upon the happy idea of inviting all persons who take pleasure in choral singing, and might enjoy the relaxation it affords in times like these, to attend their weekly rehearsals and join in certain numbers with the regularly constituted body of picked choristers.

Vancouver has at least ten choral societies all of which sing series music and are planning an active



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A FEW OF THE MEMBERS of the chorus of fifty lovely girls who will grace the sparkling musical "I Married An Angel" which opens at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, on Monday, October 2.

chestra and also of the London Symphony Orchestra and the National Scottish Orchestra.

In the field of singing there have also been many brilliant Poles, many of whom took Italian names. The past generation boasted no finer artists of any origin than Jean and Edouard De Rzszke, Marcella Sembrich, and the great baritone Batrinski. But Hitler is such a loose-tongued liar that presently we may find him denying the right to live to Hungarians and Czechs because they have made no contributions to culture.

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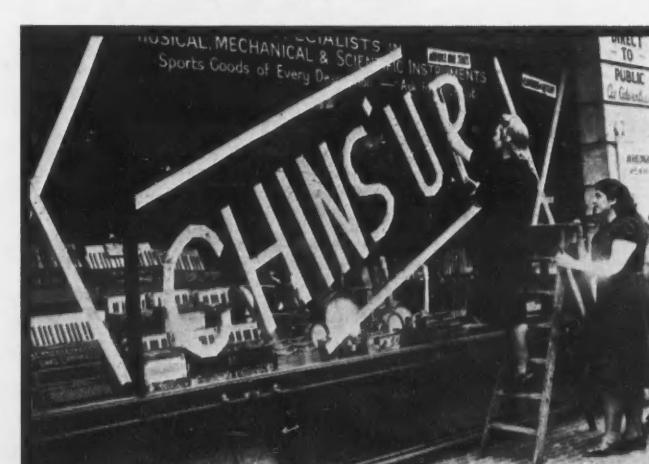
season's work. To name but a few they include the Bach Choir, the Brahms Choir, the Handel Choral Society, the Oratorio Society and two Philharmonic Clubs. Modern British music will figure largely in their programs.

James Hopkirk, Mus. Bac., formerly a well known organist in Toronto and latterly resident in Hamilton has removed to Vancouver to take the post of organist and choirmaster at St. James (Anglican) Church. In former years, while at the historic Church of Holy Trinity in Toronto, Mr. Hopkirk revealed a special talent for the training of boys' voices.

Marjorie Dillabough, Winnipegan pianist, has returned from London, where she has been studying at the Mathey School from which so many pianists of international fame have graduated in the past forty years. Tobias Matthay is now very old but has not lost his power of pungent commentary. According to Miss Dillabough he is strong for rhythm, and tells pupils that without it any succession of sounds is meaningless. He also thinks any musical child gets more fun out of tooling away at the piano himself than from listening to records or wireless. A person came to him not long ago who said "I want to learn your method." Matthay replied gruffly "I teach no method." "Well then, call it your system." "I teach no system," said the old pedagogue. "Well what do you teach?" asked the applicant. "I teach common sense," replied Matthay.

TRAVELERS

General and Mrs. D. M. Hogarth have returned to Toronto from their country house, "Mardon Lodge," Barrie.



MAKING LIGHT OF A STICKY BUSINESS. An encouraging message in strips of paper on the window of a London shop. The paper is a "bracer" against the blast of a possible explosion and ingenuity has made it another kind of "bracer" too.

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NEXT MON. OCT. 2 Matines
WEEKLY DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
DENNIS VIVIENNE ISABELLE
KING SEGAL KIMPAL
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PROMENADE
• SYMPHONY CONCERTS
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Arena Thursday. ERNEST JOHNSON, Manager.

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Toronto, Ont.

FILM PARADE

Here Comes Ladies' Week

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"IN NAME ONLY," is described as a "woman's picture." So is "Stolen Life" and "The Old Maid." And before that we had "When Tomorrow Comes" and "Hotel for Women." Next week, "The Women" with an all feminine cast.

What are the boys getting out of the movies these days anyway?

It all depends I suppose on one's definition of a "woman's picture." On the simplest analysis, it is one in which a high-minded, resolute, wonderfully dressed feminine character sets out in pursuit of her happiness, dragging some rather vague bewildered male in her wake. This covers "In Name Only," "The Old Maid" and "Stolen Life." But it also covers "The Gracie Allen Murder Case." If Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins, Kay Francis and Carole Lombard can enchant the ladies with their clothes and their cross-purposes, what about Miss Gracie who has more clothes and cross-purposes than all the rest of the girls put together? Is "The Gracie Allen Murder Case" a man's picture or a woman's picture?

Extraverted Males

Perhaps we'd better start all over again. What is a masculine picture? On the surface this sounds easy. A masculine picture is "The Four Feathers" or "Drums" or "The Sun Never Sets" or anything that shows Mr. Basil Rathbone wrestling with his sense of duty on the floor of a tropic outpost. There is nothing in these pictures but action and scenery, both of the most violent sort possible. The women—when there are women—wear shirts and jodhpurs, and keep their pretties in their trunks. Naturally they don't get anywhere emotionally, since the men are all taken up with their larger infatuations with duty and Empire. The ladies just tag along in the wake of their extraverted males and try to keep smiling and pretend they enjoy the gritting discomforts of the desert.

Obviously there is nothing in this for the matron who longs to see her own private life and emotions amplified and heightened on the screen. Yet the matinee shows of the "masculine" pictures are always crowded with matrons, just as the strictly feminine picture always seems to draw a masculine audience that sits patient and receptive while Kay Francis displays her fall wardrobe or Bette Davis her tortured psyche.

Maybe the producers worry too

much about giving us what they think we want as men and women. Maybe all we really want, as human beings, is two hours' reasonably-priced oblivion, together with the music, the distant lights, the cathedral space and quiet, and the familiar order-of-service feature, newsreel, short subjects and colored cartoon.

The Gown's the Thing

On this basis I can recommend the show featuring "In Name Only," to both sexes. It won't excite you or move you or convince you or upset you in any way. All the people in "In Name Only" are terribly rich, and Kay Francis, cast this time as the cold vicious wife, has some admirable clothes; including a triumphant gold lamé evening gown with a draped cowl back, a garment that is practically indispensable for those unexpected occasions when you have to push your rival out into the apartment hall-way without losing your dignity. Carole Lombard as the rival is more virtuous and simple-minded, hence not nearly so well dressed. The sets are impressive, the dialogue is sharp, the pace is excellent and the plot is simply terrible.... The Dionses appear on the same bill, this time in a short, with Alexander Woolcott as companion and commentator. The Dionses are pretty rich too by this time, but still so unworldly as to remain quite unimpressed by their magnificent new boy-friend. "A whale among doves" is the way Mr. Woolcott describes himself in a voice of the richest intonation.

The Way You Feel

"Stolen Life" is undoubtedly a woman's picture, since Elizabeth Bergner plays twin sisters and is on the screen nearly all the time and frequently twice at once. However there is no reason why men should deprive themselves of "Stolen Life" since it is an unusually good picture which gets around the extravagant artifice of its plot by acute direction and resourceful acting. Miss Bergner is one of the screen's most interesting actresses and I don't know why we aren't allowed to see more of her.... In "The Gracie Allen Murder Case" Gracie applied her free-association technique to the solving of a poison-murder, and it's either wonderful or unhinging according to the way you may feel about Gracie.



THE SPOTLIGHT and the camera focus on a ballerina and her partner during a performance of the Volkoff Ballet at Massey Hall, Toronto.

—Photograph by Jerry Mosey.

a perfect balance and definitely complete the camera's interpretation of this season of the year. And it is here that we need the medium yellow filter, because if we give the necessary exposure to record accurately the foreground without the filter we will find ourselves badly over-exposing the sky.

The third precaution, and I am afraid that few of my readers will heed this, is a tripod. When I mentioned this a few days ago to a friend, the owner of a high-priced miniature, he said; "My 1.5 lens is the best tripod made." But is it? How about closing down for detail? What are we going to do in the woods when we need a terrific depth of focus? Even a 1.5 lens in these cases is no better than a humbug found on so many of the lower-priced cameras. And I don't know whether it is because of the war or the terrific pace in which we are living today, but I do find that there are few people indeed who can hold a camera steady at 1/25 part of a second. Personally I only attempt it when the circumstances will not allow me to use a tripod.

Early morning mist in the Fall of the year gives an atmospheric effect that is well worth the task of early rising. Try and make picture like this worthwhile without a tripod. Maybe some can do it, but I am from Missouri.

Now, one other precaution, and that is the moisture which is likely to collect on the lens and filter and possibly ruin definition. This should be carefully watched for and removed with either lens tissue or an old clean linen handkerchief.

And the last precaution is exposure. Don't be fooled by the seemingly fine visibility. There is much more yellow and red in the sun on these fine Fall days. Watch for it, and make

another letter received, which space forbids me to answer this week, seeks advice on architectural interiors. While I was in the Maritimes this summer, I found many occasions to photograph interiors, and shortly I intend to devote part of this department to these experiences. The Fall season is short, and then we have a long winter session when interior photography comes into its own. Meanwhile how about going out this week-end to try for that masterpiece? And may I suggest that you send to this department some of your prints? It is quite possible that a few will have sufficient landscape beauty and human interest to warrant SATURDAY NIGHT through its pages sharing your pleasure with the many others who enjoy good pictures.

Clouds Essential

Clouds are essential to the success of this kind of picture. They give that part of Canada which I know best golden browns and reds predominate. And to render these in their true monochromatic values is by no means hard even with the lowest-priced camera, providing that the amateur will follow one or two necessary precautions. Panchromatic material must be used, and a suitable filter is often necessary. A medium yellow will do the great majority of the work. Here I would like to warn photographers against purchasing a cheap filter. It is by no means necessary to pay a fancy price. There are many reputable manufacturers of these accessories, and their prices range from about \$1.50 to \$5, depending on the size of the lens.

Clouds are essential to the success of this kind of picture. They give

WE'RE it not for the headlines in the daily papers, many Canadians might be tempted to doubt that a mighty war was being waged in the world today, so little has the grim reality intruded upon their daily life. True, income taxes have jumped, taxes on tea, coffee, liquors and other commodities. Taxes, too, on surplus profits (what in the world can that be?), and certain industrial shares have jumped in value. More uniforms are in evidence, and the radio carries hourly broadcasts on events across the waters and hourly apologies from American spokesmen explaining why the United States is still a spectator and not a participant. But aside from this, many of us might well wonder as we go about our daily routine whether there really is a war going on.

War Machine

But the Government, and particularly the Ministry of National Defence, are quite aware of the state of war that exists. Canada's war machine is not the machine of a nation with aggressive intentions on the rest of the world, but it is a machine which, as it rolls into action, is capable of defending a great country. And in particular this applies to that vital new wing of modern warfare, the air force.

Recruiting in the Royal Canadian Air Force is proceeding as quickly as the organization is able to absorb the recruits. The air appeals strongly to the imagination of the country's youth, and there is no lack of human material for the raising of the Air Force to war-time strength. And, too, Canadians have a world reputa-

THE CAMERA

Fall Photography

BY "JAY"

THIS article may seem to some of our readers premature. It certainly does to me, for as I write the glass is hovering around the 90's. But, by the time this issue reaches many of our readers the Fall season, called by some photographers "the best of the year," will be upon them. I personally am one of these photographers, for I find that I can better interpret Nature at this time of the year.

One reason for this is because the sun is at its highest for only a brief space of time during the day, which means that there is more time to obtain better shadow effects than is possible during the summer.

It has been said so many times that shadows give the color to monochrome photography, and this is true, always provided that the shadows are perfectly rendered. To give this necessary rendition they must possess detail and not just patches of pure black. This effect is much easier to obtain in the Fall of the year, as the sunlight is much softer in contrast to that of the summer time. Even city scenes, which were so hard in the brilliant light of the summer sun, will give truer rendering under

the softness of Fall light.

One of the most important phases of Fall photography, and to me it is the most important, is the appearance of the countryside. Then the trees take on their brilliancy of color and the carpet of leaves hides many an ugly spot.

Clouds Essential

Clouds are essential to the success of this kind of picture. They give

Canada's Air Defence

BY KENNETH JOHNSTONE

(Pictures on the front page of this section)

tion as flyers, a reputation made by Canadian aces in the last war and already added to by Canadians in the British R.A.F. from the outbreak of hostilities. It is to the air then that we first look when we wish to see what is happening in Canada.

Those huge and highly modern fields at Trenton and at Camp Borden are, of necessity, beyond the reach of most of us, but there are quite a number of accessible fields like the Weston Aerodrome, where Toronto's air defenders are stationed. They are well worth a visit.

Number 110 (City of Toronto) Army Co-operation Squadron has its headquarters at the field itself, but recruiting is done down at Cawthra Square, in the old Granite Club building. Only later do the new recruits come out to the field for instruction and training. The nominal strength of a squadron is 18 planes, and the accessories of those 18 planes are of a wide variety, from 50 men of the Toronto Irish Regiment on guard duty to more than a dozen trucks from crash tender, wireless tender, photographic tender to just plain station wagons.

War Machine

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WAR WORK FOR WOMEN. The active organization of women's services in the pre-war days is now bearing fruit, as witness this well-equipped London squad of ambulance drivers with complete kit.



DEAR ELIZABETH ARDEN . . .

Q. My "teen" daughters and I spent too much time in the sun, last summer, without taking the proper precautions. And now we're paying the penalty. Our faces are like parchment—and we don't like that a bit. What can we do about it?

A. A little care every morning and every night will help to improve this condition. My simple routine is Cleanse, Tone, Soothe . . . using Arden's Cleansing Cream for a thorough cleansing . . . Skin Lotion for freshening and slight stimulation . . . Orange Skin Cream or Velva Cream for softening. And you can't start your daughters too early on this regimen of skin care!

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Every few minutes a plane roars across the field into the wind and another drops out of the skies in a practise landing. Banking, turning, climbing, the new pilots try their wings under expert guidance until the day comes when they make their first "solo" and they become "veterans." Then, perhaps with a pitying glance

below us at poor earth-bound creatures they nose their craft upwards to become members of that race apart, men with wings. And the shadow of their plane like a flying cross skims over the hangars, over the field, and over a squad in column of two marching bravely under the hot sun. Squadron 110 gets on with the job.



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THE BOOKSHELF

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Polygamous Heroes

BY EDGAR McINNIS

"Children of God," by Vardis Fisher. Musson. \$3.

WHETHER you look at it as a social phenomenon or a psychological study or simply as pure fantasy, the story of the Mormons is one of the most colorful and fascinating of modern times. In many ways it typifies the very core of American history, with its long record of courage and fanaticism, of brutality and lawlessness and blood. It is a man-sized theme and in taking it as a subject for a novel, Vardis Fisher has by implication asserted his confidence in his own stature as a writer.

"Children of God" completely justifies that confidence. It is a vigorous and convincing account of a movement which wrote its own epic across the face of a continent. To the narrative power which was apparent in his earlier novels, Mr. Fisher here adds, not only a sympathetic understanding, but an unexpected degree of detachment which makes this novel a mature and finished piece of work.

Not the least of his triumphs is the way he makes comprehensible the growth of the Mormon Creed. The audacity of imagination which Joseph Smith displayed needed—and found—an utter credulity on the part of his followers in order to achieve success. But the picture of Joseph Smith here presented almost makes that credulity believable. The prophet was not merely a careerist or a megalomaniac. In his complex character there was much sincerity and a real sensitiveness; and above all, there was an unlimited talent for self-deception—talent which, under the circumstances, was no small part of his strength.

The dramatic element in the Mormon story, however, was the result less of its peculiar religious aspect than of certain incidentals. One of these was its economic implications. From the time when Joe Smith's talk about gold plates set the surrounding population to digging up the hillsides, to the day when the success of the United Orders brought down upon them the accusation of communism, the jealousy and fear of Mormon industry and enterprise was the chief cause of their persecution. Long before polygamy was thought of, they had become the victims of destruc-

tion and murder, driven from Ohio to Missouri and Illinois and Utah by mobs who raged unhindered by the constituted authorities.

Polygamy was merely an added complication. It was a triumph of personality for Joseph Smith to impose this outcome of his carnal nature as a divine revelation. It had also something to be said for it as a social institution in a community where women vastly outnumbered men. But however useful in theory, it proved an insoluble complication in practice, and its enunciation as a dogma appalled the other Mormon leaders. "Never in my life before have I wanted to be dead," said Brigham Young when he heard it. "But now I want to be in my grave and never get up, not even for the last bugle." The other Saints were equally unenthusiastic, and their forebodings were justified by the result. The conscientious efforts of Brigham Young to fulfil the divine command, and to force his associates to do likewise, are material for high comedy which Mr. Fisher handles with admirable deftness; but there was tragedy in it too when rulers who had no objection to prostitutes used this feature of Mormon society as an excuse to strike their final blow.

But the core of the story is, of course, the struggle of the Mormons to survive amid hostile surroundings, culminating in their great migration westward to lands which they hoped would remain beyond the boundaries of the United States, and their creation of a prosperous community in the midst of a desert. Inevitably the hero is Brigham Young; and whatever his defects, there is no doubt about the man's heroic stature. His character as a man of action makes him an excellent foil for the less stable and more complex personality of Joseph Smith; and there is a host of minor characters, both men and women, who are drawn clearly and convincingly. There is plenty of violent action which is vividly presented, and the episode of the baffled army that was sent against the Mormons on the eve of the civil war is a triumph of irony. "Children of God" is a vast and rich panorama which not only thoroughly merits the Harper prize, but which may become a serious candidate for the Pulitzer prize as well.

Bishop's Confidences

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

"The Bishop Jots it Down; an Autobiography," by Mgr. Francis Clement Kelley. Musson. \$3.

THE province of Prince Edward Island can boast many distinguished expatriates, including the famous American statesman, Franklin K. Lane and the great archaeologist George Byron Gordon of the University of Pennsylvania. But no "Islander" has revealed finer talents or has lived a fuller life than Mgr. Francis Clement Kelley, for the past 16 years Roman Catholic Bishop of Oklahoma City and Tulsa, and one of the original founders of the Catholic Church Extension Society.

Any illusion that Bishops (Catholic or otherwise) are necessarily arrogant and exclusive, is dissipated by this charmingly informal volume. Mgr. Kelley confesses that in his youth he had his own conception of what a Bishop should be like, and adds "Even when I am shaving, and thus beholding myself in a glass, I find it hard to think that I am actually shaving a Bishop."

Mgr. Kelley was born in 1870 near Summerside, son of a general merchant of small means, who had partnership interests in fishing schooners. As a lad he was actually a sailor and fisherman himself, but his desire to become a priest was deep rooted. Fortunately early piety did not diminish his inborn gift of humor. His pictures of the Island 50 years ago are vivid and he can remember the days when the Town Crier of Charlottetown was the chief advertising medium, ringing his bell and proclaiming that there was a ship in harbor with commodities to sell. He was educated at St. Dunstan's, P.E.I., and Nicolet College, Quebec. His first charge as a parish priest was at Detroit in 1893. Early in adult life he became a leader in his church, and his experiences took him as chaplain to the Spanish American war, to Mexico and to many other lands. He was in Paris during the Peace Conference; he was more or less outspoken in his sympathy with Sinn Fein; he was a well-known figure at Rome. Everywhere his zeal was tempered by his humor. He once helped to solve a knotty question with Pope Leo X by making him laugh heartily. He used it to advantage when in 1920 he went to England to save the German Catholic Missions in India. Pen pictures of international celebrities abound in these pages.

One of his most interesting confessions is that his birth and youthful upbringing had done nothing to make him like England; but he learned to love Englishmen after he got to know them,—particularly after becoming the friend of G. K. Chester-

ton. One of his citations of English character is a story of Mrs. Benson, widow of the Archbishop of Canterbury and her sons A. C. Benson and E. F. Benson. A third son Father Hugh Benson had gone over to Rome and on his death bequeathed a property to the Archbishop of Westminster. The will was so badly drawn that the bequest was invalid. Yet the Bensons, Anglicans to the core, went to the Courts to ensure that the bequest was carried out.

There are many pages dealing with Canada. He tells an amusing anecdote with regard to the once-famous Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto. When the latter died a fellow student of Mgr. Kelley's said "I can hear his first remark in heaven: 'My! My! How quick I went off, but how will Canada get along without me at all, at all?'"

To Canadians the most interesting chapter is an account of Father Albert Edward Burke, whom mainly because he was a fellow "Islander" Bishop Kelley put in charge of the organization of the Catholic Church Extension Society in Canada. Those of us who recall Father Burke's activities as editor of the Catholic Register before the war, remember that his tactics did more to extend the Orange Order than his own Church, and that he succeeded in creating wounds among his fellow Catholics that were only healed by the tact and good will of the late Archbishop McNeil. Sorrowfully Mgr. Foley confesses that "there were even pacifists who could see one good at least which came out of the war, for it called Dr. Burke away from Canada".... "His own opinions were like dogmas of faith. No wonder Catholic Canada split over him." After the war he embroiled matters in Mexico. Yet possibly from boyhood associations our author loved Burke, and the picture of his character is tender and generous.

Academic Recipes

"Between Lectures," by Paul C. McGillicuddy. Age Publications, Limited, Toronto. 50 cents.

BY G. W. HICKS

FROM the earnest, facile pen of Paul C. McGillicuddy, an outstanding member of the Senior year at the University of Toronto, has come a 63-page book, replete with references and supplementary data, on how to make a success of a university career. The author is careful to emphasize that "success" in an academic career is not just the coping of a degree, nor indeed the acquisition of a degree

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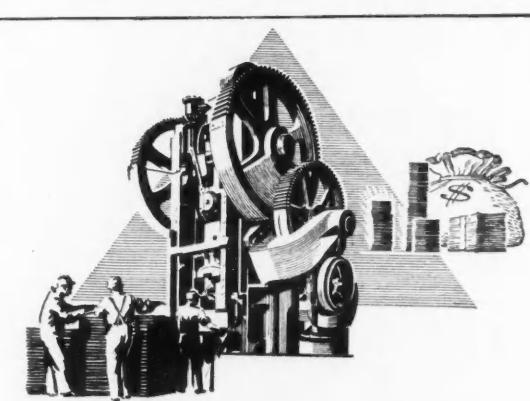
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The New Books

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"Juggernaut: The Path of Dictatorship," by Albert Carr. Macmillan. \$3.25. Examinations of 16 world dictators including Cromwell, Bismarck, Napoleon as well as Hitler and Stalin.

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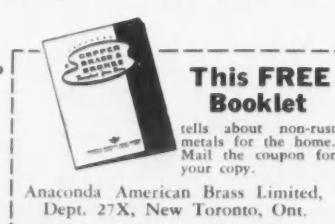
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Don't Be Mistaken About Constipation!

A great many people, when they are constipated, open the medicine closet, take a purgative, and try to forget—until the ailment returns. And generally it comes back, more and more often—until you find the cause.

If, like most people, you eat bread, meat, potatoes—the cause of your ailment is probably "bulk." And "bulk" does not mean quantity of food, but the kind of food that is incompletely assimilated and leaves a soft mass in the bowels that helps the bowel move.

If that is the reason for your ailment, eat a good bowl of Kellogg's crispy All-Bran for breakfast. It forms the necessary "bulk" and contains Vitamin B1, the natural intestinal tonic.

Eat some All-Bran every day, drink lots of water, and become "regular." Made in London, Canada, by Kellogg. At all grocery stores.

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PARTIALLY CLEARED WILDERNESS comes to meet the lawn and flower borders in the garden around the Baie Comeau residence of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sewell.

PORTS OF CALL

Where Pioneering Has Gone Streamlined

BY BERNICE COFFEY

FOR a close-up of streamlined pioneering we recommend a visit to one of the most unusual towns in Quebec, perhaps in all Canada. Baie Comeau. If the name is not familiar to you, get out your map and follow the line of the St. Lawrence River and the North Shore of the Gulf. There's Rimouski on the South Shore, see? But keep your finger on the line of the North Shore and about half way between Rimouski and Port Menier you will find the tiny dot that is Baie Comeau. But be sure it's a new map; if it's more than three years old Baie Comeau will be missing.

Baie Comeau is what is known as a "company" town—built as part of the development of the Quebec and North Shore Pulp and Paper Company where logs felled in the company's huge timber limits are fed in at one end of the town's enormous plant and emerge at the other end as rolls of newsprint. These are shipped by freighter to New York where they eventually appear on the streets as the "New York Daily News." Cargoes of pulpwood shipped in the other direction to Thorold, Ont., are there converted into newsprint that will bear the masthead of the "Chicago Tribune."

Picture a complete, modern town built in three years as part of a \$27,000,000 development . . . where best customers of the drug store's perfume department are lumberjacks who think nothing of paying \$18 an ounce for perfumes by Lelong, Chanel and other top-flight perfumers . . . where two races work, live and play in mutual amity and respect . . . where, although there are no roads connecting with the world outside, the De Luxe Taxi service grossed \$500 last New Year . . . where in winter time, the cinema shows Claudette Colbert's latest picture, the film for which may have been brought in by dog team.

The town has to be self-sufficient, both materially and socially, to a degree extraordinary in modern times. Power for the vast plant and the town is manufactured at Outarde about fifteen miles away where it is generated from the sepia-colored falls there. And although there are forty miles of good roads throughout the many square miles of the company's property, there are none leading into it at present. To go "outside," as the inhabitants call it, they must travel by boat or, in winter time by plane on which a one-way passage to Rimouski costs \$27. There is an efficient telephone system but calls to the world outside go via radio-telephone.

Made-to-Order

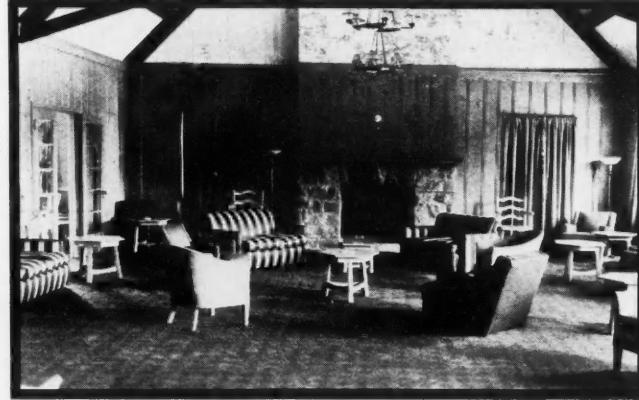
By virtue of being born, so to speak, with a silver spoon in its mouth Baie Comeau had a head-start on longer established towns which have grown Topsy fashion. Here the town-planner and his blue-prints were on the scene from the beginning. "Down town" is a place of wide streets centered by islands of

grass, and substantial shops as yet undimmed by the first patina of age.

Among them is to be seen the drug store with its shining surfaces of chrome and black bakelite; a jewellery store which rumor says, has made its owner a small fortune; a large Hudson's Bay store where lumbermen's socks are sold across the aisle from the Peak & Frean biscuits. None of these are "company" stores. Revenue from what Ontario delicately calls the beverage room, goes to the maintenance of the community centre.

Paved residential streets are laid out in curving crescents on a hilly section sloping up from the shore of the Gulf. Along these are the attractive houses, each surrounded by a lawn and standing at a well-mannered distance from its neighbors. Many of the lots are wooded because trees at strategic points were spared during clearing operations.

The hospital which was officially opened in July is one of the most attractive we have ever seen. Its pastel shaded walls, bleached oak furniture, chintz drapes, make it a pleasant matter to be a patient in such surroundings; and the equipment behind the scenes is as glittering and complete as science can make it. The two schools are equally modern and



ONE OF THE LOUNGES at the community center. The doors at the far left lead to card rooms overlooking the indoor badminton courts.

All Are Members

In a town necessarily so self-sufficient, recreation facilities play a large part. Hence the importance of the enormous community center under the direction of Mr. Duchesne, a tall, animated French-Canadian. This is a large brick building with facilities for every indoor sport. In the furnishing and decoration of its lounges, powder and game rooms, the centre is exactly like a city club of first rank . . . except for its membership fee of \$5 a year.

Every resident from the general manager to the maid who makes the household's toast in the morning, is obliged to become a member of the center. Despite this domestic workers come and go with a frequency distressing to housewives, and many look with predacious envy on Wong Hop Long, the town's only Chinaman, who was imported from Montreal by four bachelor engineers to act as their Jeeves. Wong's haggling ability when shopping for his household rivals that of an Oriental rug trader, and his language when serving is not prompt fills the ladies of

charm in equipment and surroundings. There is the little gem of an Anglican church which was built in one year. Completed shortly after our visit was the large Roman Catholic church which cost \$110,000 and was completely paid for by contributions from the community.

Bread by Air Mail

Colonel Robert R. McCormick of Chicago, millionaire publisher and president of the company, is a frequent visitor to Baie Comeau. His fishing camp is located high up on the side of a cliff washed by the tide into which a stone's throw away tumbles English River, a brawling trout stream of great beauty. We still remember with keen delight the dinner we had at the camp one evening in July and the view of the Gulf from the long verandah as the sun went down. When in Chicago the Colonel has a daily reminder of Baie Comeau at his table. A loaf of the bread made in one of the lumber camps, which he esteems highly, is sent to him by plane at regular intervals at a cost of \$4 per loaf.

We stayed at the Manoir, a delightful stopping-place where the public rooms reminded us of those of the Granite Club in Toronto, and during our visit we met many of the people to whom Baie Comeau is home. Hospitable and charming, they come from many parts of Canada. Mr. Jim Lane, the general manager and Mrs. Lane are well known in Ottawa where they lived for a number of years. This summer they had with them their very attractive daughter, Nancy, who had arrived home with a diploma from Macdonald.

Morning coffee is an institution at the Lane's house where the large living room with its oil paintings by contemporary artists, its grand piano, and its view over the Gulf, becomes the informal meeting place of neighbors as well as visitors to town. Here one may meet a group of scientists from the University of Chicago who have come to study whales, a



MR. AND MRS. JAMES LANE'S HOUSE overlooks the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This view of it is from Mrs. Sewell's garden seen in the foreground.

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friend who has flown from Ottawa, or a Member of Parliament. Or the room may be the setting for a gay group after a dinner party, when Jack Meikle—also well-known in Ottawa—plays the piano as Mrs. Lane sings. Mrs. Lane, by the way, is in charge of the town's library and welcomes additions to her book stock.

Directly across from the Lane's is the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sewell. The former is mayor of Baie Comeau and in charge of the department of woodlands. Mrs. Sewell, whose fluent French is a delight, has one of the most beautiful gardens in the town. A triumph not without honor where top soil is not more than three inches deep and where July is lilac-time. Flower borders flame with Siberian wall-flowers against the calm blue of eight feet high Russell lupins, both of which thrive in the short but quick-growing season when Gulf fogs make climatic conditions similar to those of the British Isles.

Lumber Camp Cuisine

It was in the company of Mr. and Mrs. Sewell that we were initiated into the real thing in logging camp

fare. This occurred at one of the outlying camps where we lunched at a long trestle table on freshly caught trout of a delicate shade of rosy pink; fluffy boiled potatoes; small white beans, each a separate morsel of mealy goodness to be savored on the tongue; home-made bread which convinced us of the soundness of Colonel McCormick's taste. Coffee was poured from a gigantic blue enameled pot and for dessert we had *bis*. Our spelling of this word may be taken with reservation but not our assurance that it's a very super-super version of raisin pie made with molasses.

Colonel Jack Roberts, M.M., V.D., director of safety, is one of the "originals" at Baie Comeau. Both he and Mrs. Roberts are well-known in St. Catharines, Ont., from which they hail. The Colonel's staff work as he took us over miles of territory during which we travelled by automobile and launch was one of the wonders of our stay. Also from St. Catharines are Dr. and Mrs. Donald Thurber, whose new house opposite the hospital, has just been completed.

And that is Baie Comeau, a "wilderness" town—modern, streamlined, a blend of pioneer days and the World of Tomorrow.

CONCERNING FOOD

You Get Nowhere Fast Without It

NAPOLEON said an army travels on its stomach and coined a better phrase than our "Food will win the War." Of course there is just enough truth in both expressions to make my grousing about either quite futile, even if I wanted to take a poke at Napoleon, which I don't. I think Napoleon was quite a fellow but at least never announced that he had no further territorial ambitions in Europe.

The war so far has had more effect on food than food has had on the war. Food is news. Here's a bit from England: "Ryvita Crispbread is now being supplied in specially sealed tins both airtight and gasproof."

You cannot get Ryvita now in any sort of container at my grocer's in Toronto, any more than you can buy sugar or the sort of coffee you like, but for a better reason. Ryvita is made in England and the regular shipment has been delayed, but will doubtless be along. Coffee and sugar are temporarily unobtainable at the same shop because a lot of thoughtless idiots have been hoarding them like squirrels. I hope their coffee burns their tongues, and if they get diabetes I'll gladly send a wreath.

On a German propaganda broadcast last week some Poles who were said to have been captured with ten bombs each in their jeans were brought to testify before the microphone. They said they had been paid by an Englishman, who looked like Mr. Winston Churchill, to take the bombs to drop in churches. They were glad to be captured by the Germans, who gave

them plenty of bread and jam.

"Tell me it was that b— plum and apple and I'll believe the whole works," muttered a last-war veteran, listening in.

Which brings me right up against that finely inexpensive fruit the Plum, now all over the shops. Don't listen to your family; properly preserved they make an elegant bottled fruit, and a superb jelly.

My pleasant farm neighbor in the country has just turned out one of the handsomest rows of ruby colored jelly in odd bottles, and a line up of bottled fruit, that I ever saw—all from the same plums. So I simply plunked myself down on her doorstep (there was no further room in her congested kitchen) and said Tell me All. It seems she has two Lombardy plum trees that are so laden with fruit this year she has to close her eyes when she passes them. She's a busy woman with plenty to do besides bottle plums. "Lombardys" are those ordinary light red plums that just seem to happen on Ontario farms. Not much to look at and rather miserably bitter to eat. Their advantage is that they can be bought for practically no money this month. (Is food to help win this war or not?) Choose the plums that are not very ripe. This is still possible since they mature late. They need some trick treatment and here it is.

Lombardy Plums

Boil your bottles to sterilize them. Wash the plums and fill the bottles tight with them, raw. Screw down

the glass tops lightly and stand the bottles in water in the preserving kettle and put them on to boil. Boil them until the plums are cooked and the bottles are 2/3 full of plums and 1/3 of juice. Take them off the fire, open the bottles and pour off the juice, measuring it into a kettle. Meanwhile have ready a syrup, proportions one cup of water to one cup of sugar, boiled for five minutes. Pour this syrup, boiling hot, on the plums in the bottles and screw the tops down on new rubber rings. There's your bottled fruit. Now bring the juice in the kettle to the boil and add one cup of sugar to each cup of juice. Boil this until it jells on a saucer in the refrigerator—it usually takes about twenty-five minutes cooking. There is your ruby jelly. It's delicious with meat or on biscuits, crumpets, or scones for tea. In tiny, cold, pastry shells it makes very fine tarts for dinner. On plain bread and butter it's good enough for a peace-time dessert at lunch, and a treat in any war.

When the first hard frost chills the marrow in your bones I suggest you order potato cakes for tea. They will alter your whole outlook; even the newspaper will be easier reading.

Potato Cakes

Mix together 1 and 1/4 cups of sifted flour, 2 heaping tablespoons of butter, 1 teaspoonful of baking powder and a pinch of salt. Then add 2 cups of riced or well mashed cooked potatoes. Moisten with one beaten egg. Roll out softly and cut to the size of muffins. Bake a light brown on a greased cookie sheet, split and



WIDE FLAT BOWS resembling those worn by the Pilgrim Fathers, this pert bow-pump of soft suede for autumn wear has a modern charm of its own.

serve hot with butter.

Everyone has his own likes and dislikes, and if yours is pickled onions some mighty nice people share your view. Ever notice the tiny white onion makes a lot of friends in pairs usually at every cocktail party? Though what's the use of dragging that up with alcohol already up seventy-five cents a bottle. Ah, well, eat 'em at meals then.

Every town that has a market also seems to have self-sacrificing people who will peel whole baskets of tiny white onions and sell them to you

ready to pickle. That's the sort to go in for, the kind for me.

Pickled Onions

Make a brine of 1 1/2 cups of salt to 2 cups of boiling water. Pour it over

the peeled onions and let stand 2 days. Drain and repeat the process. Then, four days having elapsed with you filling your mind with other things than onions I trust, make more brine, bring it to the boil, put in the drained onions and boil them for three minutes. Make a vinegar syrup allowing one cup of sugar to 1 gallon of vinegar. Mix the onions with bits of mace, peppercorns, pieces of bay leaves, cinnamon bark, slices of red pepper and whole cloves. Pack them in bottles and fill to overflowing with the hot vinegar. Cork or screw down while hot.

And now I am drawing near to my end, as Lady Godiva said at the end of her ride. Before we part (Ah, must we part? You're darn right we must) pray accept the family's tried and true recipe for

Chili Sauce

16 large ripe tomatoes
4 green peppers (sweet and large)
6 red peppers (hot and smaller)
2 large onions
1 tablespoon of salt
1 tablespoon of whole cloves
2 tablespoons of stick cinnamon
1 tablespoon of allspice
1 teaspoon of grated nutmeg
1 cup of strong vinegar
1 cup of brown sugar.

Peel the tomatoes and onions, take the seeds out of the peppers, and cut them all up. Remember the stick cinnamon "flakes" and two small bits will open out into 2 tablespoonsfuls. Tie all the whole spices together loosely in a bag of cheesecloth. Put all together and cook slowly, stirring occasionally, 2 to 2 1/2 hours. Seal in sterile jars.

WORLD of WOMEN

Names, Poems and Music

BY ISABEL MORGAN

BARBARA STANWYCK, now appearing in "Golden Boy", has gone in for sweaters in a large way. Most of them are formal in type, and made of chenille and cashmere in basque styles, each embroidered in a different theme.

One white sweater with short sleeves and high boat neckline has her name embroidered in roccoco letters in bright red, green and gold. This is worn with a dirndl skirt of bright green jersey. Another in a zephyr yarn is in a violet shade with silver metallic embroidery combined with purple sequins, the theme a few lines from a favorite poem. The jacket closes with a slide in the centre front and the poetry is embroidered in script down either side of the closing.

More formal is a vivid red hand-knit with neckline that may be worn off the shoulders and is accompanied by a matching heavy crepe skirt of slender lines and a gold crepe jacket cut on sweater lines. This sweater has bars of a popular song embroidered on the front in horizontal bars. The bars are in rib-stitch and the "notes" are of bright gold thread.

"Almondized" Lingerie

A Canadian manufacturer has mixed cosmetics with lingerie, and now we can have "almondized" panties, pyjamas, nighties, and such. It's done by processing the silk and rayon fibres of the fabric with almond cream. Not only does this treatment leave the fabric itself with a soft smoothness and a delicate fragrance, but its effects on the skin are equally felicitous.

The Shell Game

"She sells sea-shells" goes the classic tongue-twister, and she wears 'em, too. At Cannes, before the current unpleasantness jarred the world's back teeth, shell jewellery was a pleasant minor topic. A young girl used a big shell clip to catch her long hair over each temple. These clips are mother-of-pearl, like large snail shells, and are worn on clothes as well as in the hair. One woman at Eden Roc rather outdid herself when she wore a little diadem of shell petals in her hair. Quite a few women wore thick necklaces of the snail shells or of mother-of-pearl petals dangling like the tooth necklaces of savages.

Cannes this year was very "dressed-up"—not in elaborate clothes but in crisply starched and spotless linens, well-assorted accessories, with hair and make-up as carefully arranged as can be at the seaside. Sloppiness

is out, no matter how good the clothes, and it's no longer considered smart to look like something cast up on the beach by the sea.

At Holt Renfrew—

Those laggards who have not yet got around to their fall shopping are in for a most pleasant surprise when they pay their first visit of the season to Holt, Renfrew and Company, Ltd., Toronto. The shop has been modernized from stem to stern with concealed lighting, beige broadloom rugs, delicately tinted blush white walls, et al. Mirrors are placed at strategic points, and there are innumerable settees on which to rest as you do your shopping in comfort and with an air. In fact, it requires no stretch of the imagination to believe you are the pampered customer of one of Fifth Avenue's grandest shops.

There was a tea table and punch the day the flower of the Press was invited to view the new shop and the new fall and winter clothes for which it is a setting. The unfailing good taste for which this shop is noted was in evidence in the wide selection of clothes modelled during the tea hour. Among the coats was one of beaver which overcame the fur's heaviness by the use of a snugly fitted section of tucked brown wool in a deep band at the waist and over the hips. A handsome broadtail coat displayed a wrapped-over V line at the neck which was repeated in the same line over the hips at the back. The coat was closed at the waist with a jewelled fastener, and was worn with an exceedingly smart Howard Hodge hat having a flaring scoop brim set on a snood of felt worked lattice fashion.

Among the evening dresses was one of black slipper satin, very full of skirt, with dawn blue introduced in a narrow twisted belt and two wide panels down the front. The inevitable little jacket about which designers have been so accommodating this season, was snug of fit and of black satin.

From the new department for juniors came a dinner frock with a shirt-waist top of Roman striped lame trimmed with brass buttons, and a black velvet skirt in which most of the fullness was concentrated at the back. Another junior model was "after Alix" and combined two shades—rust at the top of the coat which was slightly bloused and had large patch pockets high up on the chest—black in the flaring skirt of the coat. This was worn over a black wool dress. An outfit to bring joy to the heart of the sub-deb.

Nice clothes. Nice shop.



STRETCHABLE LASTEX SUEDE coming high up over the instep, has the effect of streamlining the foot in this sleekly flattering style.

AMONG THOSE PRESENT

BY BERNICE COFFEY

At this time when everyone is deep in plans for organization work and the services in which they will take part "for the duration," social activities play a very secondary part. Weddings, though, have been numerous during the past weeks throughout Canada. Among those taking place in Toronto recently—

The marriage of Miss Ethel Lorraine Babette Blomfield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Blomfield, to Mr. John Marcus Riky Berwick, son of Mrs. Berwick and the late Walter M. Berwick, was solemnized on Saturday, September 23, at Christ Church, Deer Park. The Rev. N. Clarke Wallace, cousin of the bride and padre of the groom's regiment, officiated. The bride's attendants were Miss Patricia Blomfield and Miss Violet Andras. The groom's brother, Mr. Edward Berwick, acted as best man. Ushers were Mr. John Campbell and Mr. Hugh Rapsey. A guard of honor was formed by brother officers of the groom from the Governor General's Horseguards. Following a reception given by the bride's cousin, Mrs. Frank E. Hodges, the bridal couple left on a motor trip. On their return they will be stationed at St. Catharines where Mr. Berwick will rejoin his regiment.

The Church of the Resurrection was the scene of the marriage of Miss Emma Alice (Delle) Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thompson, to Mr. Robert Douglas Falconer, son of Sir Robert and Lady Falconer. Rev. W. G. Sunter, assisted by Rev. G. S. Scovil, officiated. Sisters of the bride, Miss Edna Thompson and Miss Vera Thompson, were the maid of honor and bridesmaid. Dr. J. Gilbert Falconer attended his brother, and the ushers were Mr. Alan Douglas and Mr. Eric Jackson. After a reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Falconer left on a motor trip. On their return they will live in Toronto.

At St. Jude's Church in Oakville, Miss Katherine Elizabeth Hepburn, daughter of Mrs. Hepburn and the late Robert Grant Keith Hepburn, became the bride of Mr. Jason Gould of Oakville, son of Mrs. Gould and the late Harry J. Gould of Smith's Falls. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. Bernard Rickart Hepburn. Mrs. Ryland New Jr., was her sister's matron of honor and the bridesmaids included Mrs. Eyre Davis, Mrs. John Townsend and Miss Betty Bunting. Mr. Charles Easton of Toronto was groomsman and the ushers were Mr. Robert Easton, Mr. Ryland New Jr., Mr. Eyre Davis and Mr. Robert Gill of Ottawa.

And at Montreal—

The marriage of Elizabeth (Betty) Avery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bassett, to Mr. Baldwin Smith of Buffalo, N.Y., son of Mr. Richard C. Smith of Buffalo, and of Mrs. G. Chipman Drury, of London, England, took place on Thursday, September 21, in St. George's Church, the Venerable Archdeacon Gower-Rees officiating. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by her sister-in-law, Mrs. John Bassett, Jr., of Toronto, as matron of honor, and by Miss Frances Sise, Miss Jeanne Languedoc, Miss Isabelle Ritchie and Miss Lorraine MacKimmie, as bridesmaids.

Mr. Herbert Wallis was best man for Mr. Smith, and the ushers were Mr. John Bassett, Jr., brother of the bride, and Mr. Donald Galloway, of Toronto, Mr. John Galt, Mr. Allan Byers and Mr. Thornley Hart.

The out-of-town guests included Mrs. G. Chipman Drury, of London, England, mother of the bridegroom; Mrs. F. W. Avery, grandmother of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gray, Miss Mary Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Fleck, Colonel H. C. Osborne, C.M.G.; Miss Perley-Robertson, Miss Miriam Cruikshank, Commander Edson Sherwood, A.D.C., and Mrs. Sherwood, uncle and aunt of the bride; Mrs. Livius Sherwood, Mrs. Louis White, Dr. and Mrs. McDiarmid, all of Ottawa; Mrs. J. Norman Staples, of New York, grandmother of the bridegroom; Major and Mrs. H. E. Scott, of Quebec, uncle and aunt of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Baldwin, of Boston, uncle and aunt of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Huycke, of Toronto, uncle and aunt of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. C. George McCullagh, of Toronto; Mrs. Richard C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander P. Dunn, Mr. Charles Gurney, Mrs. Clarence H. Little, aunt of the bridegroom, Mr. Clarence H. Little, Jr., Mr. Hardin Little and Mrs. Charles Ramsdell, all of Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Bradley, Miss Frederika Bradley, and Mr. J. K. Flaherty, all of Sherbrooke.

In the West

A Vancouver event of much interest was the wedding of Elena Baird, only daughter of Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. M. A. Macdonald, and Mr. Roy Reginald Arkell, which took place in St. Andrew's-Wesley United Church. Mrs. William Roaf, cousin of the bride; Mrs. Donald Farris, Miss Daphne Arkell, Miss Elizabeth Kenny of Buckingham, Que.; Miss Margaret Rose and Miss Nora Jane Harrison, were attendants. The groom, who is the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Reginald Arkell, was attended by his brother, Mr. Trevor Arkell. Ushers



A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH of Miss Theodora (Teddy) Hubbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy Hubbell of Westmount, Quebec, formerly of Toronto.

—Photograph by Van Dyck.

were Mr. James Macdonald, brother of the bride; Mr. Jim McMullen, Mr. Fraser McIntosh, Dr. Max Evans, Lieut. William Roaf and Mr. Jack Lamprey.

The bride is member of Vancouver Junior League, and a descendant of a prominent Canadian family. She is a grand-daughter of the late Senator and Mrs. George Thomas Baird of Andover, N.B., and a niece of Senator and Mrs. J. H. King. Mr. Arkell is a grandson of the late Chas. Arkell of Gloucestershire, England, and of the late Mr. and Mrs. Angus Carmichael Fraser, who were among Vancouver's earliest citizens. Mr. Fraser was awarded the "good citizenship" medal in 1925.

Another Pacific Coast wedding of much interest took place in Victoria when Myfanwy, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Spencer, "Craigdarroch," became the bride of Mr. James Duncan Donald Campbell, only son of Mrs. Campbell, of Victoria, and the late D. E. Campbell. Rev. A. E. Whitehouse officiated at the wedding which took place at the home of the bride's parents.

Mr. Spencer gave his daughter in

marriage, and included in the bridal retinue were Mrs. P. Dumaine of Boston, a cousin of the bride, who was matron of honor; three bridesmaids, Miss Terese Todd, Miss Mary Campbell, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Josephine Rithet. The three little flower girls were Elizabeth and Margaret Molson, daughters of Captain and Mrs. Hobart Molson, Victoria, and Bubbins Spencer, cousin of the bride and daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Victor Spencer of Vancouver.

Mr. W. H. M. Haldane was best man, and ushers were Mr. George Tyson, Mr. P. Sills of Vancouver, Mr. William Munro, Mr. Harold Wilson, Mr. Jack Bryden and Mr. George Phillips.

On the Eastern Coast

A wedding of considerable interest took place in historic St. Martins-in-the-Woods Church at Shadiac Cape, N.B., at high noon Tuesday, September 19, when Caroline deLancey, daughter of Mr. Donald Cowl and Mrs. M. Young-Cow, and granddaughter of the late J. W. Young-Smith, and of Mrs. Young-Smith, was united in marriage to Mr. L. Crosby Lewis, Jr., son of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Lester Lewis, of Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania. The wedding, which took place in the presence of relatives and friends, was performed by Dr. Lewis, father of the bridegroom.

Mrs. Mary Seymour, of Coggeshall, Mass., was matron of honor. The best man was Mr. Richard Lewis, brother of the bridegroom, while Mr. Alexander Torrie was the usher.

Following the wedding ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's grandmother, "Younglands," Shadiac Cape, and later the couple left on a wedding trip, following which they will reside in the United States.

Among the out-of-town guests present were Mr. Justice and Mrs. L. P. D. Tilley, of Rothesay, and daughters, Mrs. H. P. McKeen, of Halifax, and Mrs. Ronald Mears, of London, England; Mrs. W. L. Caldow, Mrs. Hugh Mackay and Miss Hazel Mackay, of Rothesay; and Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Sinclair, of Casa Grande, Arizona, who have been summering at Burnt Church, near Newcastle.

ACROSS THE POND

Face Lifting Doesn't Spoil It

BY MARY GOLDIE

A LINE often read in peaceful times sticks in my memory. "The face of all the world is changed." It seems singularly appropriate just now and keeps repeating itself inside my brain all day long. Certainly the face of all the world is changed, and the face of London is fast becoming almost unrecognizable. But nothing, not even the first preparations for war, can quite take away beauty from the face of London, and if squares are being dug up and if parks are being mutilated and if sandbags are being piled high about buildings, there is always that innate beauty of London shining through.

I have seen London arraying herself in many types of costume and, while now I find my eyes smarting at the ruination of beloved corners, behind it all is a new kind of dignity which London has lately learnt. London, the London I know, remains the same behind its sandbags. It is merely putting on a new and unbecoming costume for the part it has been called upon to play. At night it becomes invisible. No more brilliant lights in Piccadilly. No more blazing theatre signs. But, though the city itself has a rather depressing look about it, there is nothing depressed about its occupants. It is a great experience to see the English cheerfulness coming to the surface as it is doing these days. Sometimes it is a forced cheerfulness, that is not evident except under close observation. Only by looking closely does one realize that the eyes of the woman laughing in the bus are red-rimmed and tired. Only by looking closely does one see the tightly clasped hands of an old man. There is great strength behind this English cheerfulness. Yesterday an air raid warning went just at work-going time. Of course there was a natural confusion, after the "All Clear" signal went, in getting transportation. But on my bus was a conductor who by his very cheerfulness and sense of humor and good spirits kept the bus load laughing all the way to work and sent them off laughing. Yes, I do believe that in times of stress and strain the greatness of the English character really shows itself, I am glad to be here to see it.

Miss Peggy Waldie of Toronto was telling me of her experiences in getting back from France during the crisis. She had gone holidaying with some Canadian friends and they had had to abandon their car and get back as best they could. "Uncomfortable but interesting" was how she described the experience.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Baker are other Torontonians going home. Mrs. Baker has been in England for about two



MISS CATHARINE MARGARET CALVERT, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Calvert, whose marriage to Mr. Ralph Douglas Hindson takes place on Saturday, September 30, at Yorkminster Church, Toronto. Both are graduates of McMaster University. —Photograph by Beckett.

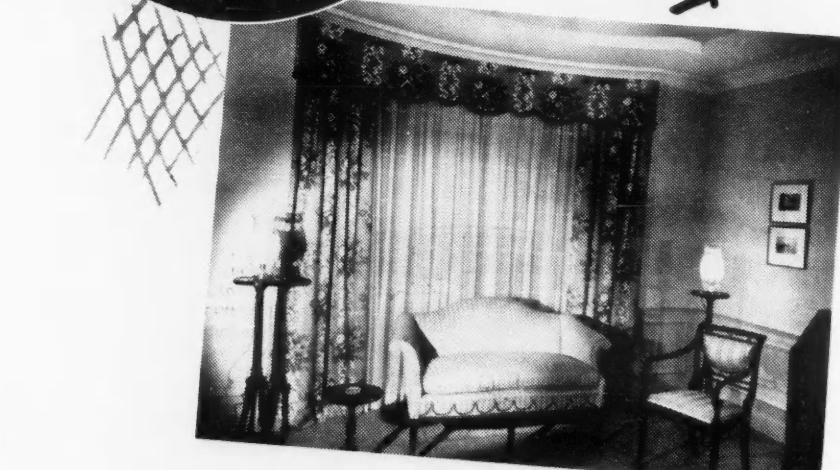
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COMING EVENTS

VERSATILITY is a furiously over-worked word, applied all too often to a young man or woman who puts on a grey wig and uses elderly makeup to disguise his or her age. Actors such as Paul Muni, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Maurice Evans and Helen Hayes really can be credited with the ability to play contrasting roles and play them well, and so, for that matter, can Dennis King, who co-stars with Vivienne Segal and Isabelle Kimball in Dwight Deere Wiman's production of the Rodgers and Hart hit musical comedy, "I Married an Angel," which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre for the week of October 2 direct from eight capacity weeks in Chicago and a solid year in New York.

King has gone from A. A. Milne's "The Lucky One" (for the Theatre Guild in 1922) to Shakespeare (as Mercutio in Jane Cow's "Romeo and Juliet") to musical comedy ("Rose Marie," "The Vagabond King," "The Three Musketeers" and "Show Boat") to modern historical drama ("Parnell" and "Richard of Bordeaux") to farce ("Petticoat Fever") to Ibsen's "A Doll's House" and back to musicals with "I Married an Angel."

He is a good enough actor to know that make-up has very little to do with the matter—whiskers won't transform Thorwald Helmar into Francois Villon or Charles Stewart Parnell. It is a matter of visualizing the character in your own mind, and then conveying that image to the audience. A skillful player can create an illusion—as the diminutive Helen Hayes did in "Mary of Scot-

rather than sacrifice his principles and his friends. The critics have hailed this as the greatest interpretation to date in this versatile star's distinguished career.

The leading lady is Jessica Tandy who will play the fascinating and impulsive Queen Henrietta Maria. Long one of London's outstanding younger stars, she has had a meteoric rise in the theatre. Her work has ranged from Shakespeare to the moderns.

The declaration of war, for a time, played havoc with the casting as last-minute revisions were made. The upheaval occurred when some of the younger players were found to be of military age. This necessitated certain changes, days of auditioning, and the hurried resumption of fresh rehearsals.

Cancellation of the tour, however, was never contemplated and the opening of this great chronicle-play at The Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, leading off the already-arranged 20-weeks' trans-Canada tour, will be held on the night of October 9, as previously scheduled. The large company is now on the high seas aboard a Canadian ship which is crossing the Atlantic under convoy.

Announcements

ENGAGEMENTS

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Staples Hawkins announce the engagement of their daughter Jane Staples Hawkins to Arthur Shackleton Murrell-Wright, son of Mrs. Murrell-Wright and the late Reverend John Ernest Murrell-Wright, the marriage to take place at the Bishop Strachan School Chapel on Saturday, September the thirtieth.

THE BACK PAGE

How Not to Write

BY JOYCE MARSHALL

FOR three weeks now I have been very busy not writing my second novel.

I started not to write it so soon after I finished not writing my first novel—the very day after, as a matter of fact—that many people have begged to know the secret of the amazing facility with which I do not put words on paper. So in humble answer to what seems a very popular demand I here set down a few hints for the guidance of All Who Wish Not to Write.

Perhaps you too would like not to write a novel. Perhaps you too yearn to send the immortal word spinning, mute and perishable, over the empty winds. If you do you must find your own road to achievement. It will not, I warn you, be an easy one. Somehow the words will get written, despite the inertia of the hand that strives not to set them down. My precepts can only hint. But if with their aid some few hundreds of words are prevented from reaching paper they will not be vain.

The first thing, of course, is the attitude of the writer to the work which he does not do. This is called the Writer's Conception of His Craft. We might go further and call it the Writer's Lofty Conception of His Craft.

By all means never speak of writing as work. Creative Work, of course, or Self Expression, but never work. The moment you call it work you see it as something simple and unmysterious, a matter of sitting at a desk and putting words one after the other on paper. And before you know what has happened all is lost and you have actually done some writing.

The Conception is the important thing. I feel I can safely say that if your Conception of Writing is sufficiently Lofty you can easily manage never to write a word throughout all your literate life.

THE next thing is a proper idea of how Not to Begin to Write. On second thought I shall call this Getting into the Mood for Creative Activity, because like all Writers Who Do Not Write I have no use for the austere or simple phrase.

First find somewhere to house your Muse. And while you are at it persuade her to inhabit some room—the dining-room for example—which is not free for the day until well on in the morning. Thus you will have solved the nice problem of How to Avoid Making an Early Start.

Then work out a ritual which must

be followed before creative activity can begin to function. Romantic souls will prefer a Service of Devotion to the Muse, with lighted joss sticks and prayers tied to the typewriter carriage sent smoking up to heaven. The less imaginative may compromise with oiling the typewriter or slowly sharpening both ends of two dozen lead pencils. With enough application the Muse can be wooed all morning and lunch will find you without a word written.

What you do after lunch I leave to your own devices. If all else fails you can break the forty-eight points of your twenty-four pencils. Perhaps yours is a Muse who works half-days only, in which case you can go for a walk in the country. Indeed, I heartily recommend that you encourage her in such habits. It will save ingenuity in the long run.

These principles alone, followed with the whole heart, should make you a most prolific non-writer. But if even now you find yourself scratching an occasional reluctant word, do not despair. Your salvation may yet be found—in literary organizations.

Here you may spend hours discussing the novels you have not written, in the joyful knowledge that each moment so spent is a moment saved from the danger of literary composition. A word of advice, though, is needed.

Remember that most organizations meet infrequently and do not join one or two only. Join as many as there are in your town. Start new ones if necessary. The old serpent Work is always watching and if you are not careful you may yet find yourself turning in boredom to your typewriter, all your efforts frustrated and your membership in the clan of Writers Who Do Not Write a thing of the past.

"Jarge"

BY WINIFRED ROCK

THEY called you "Jarge" in the vernacular, and we children called you that too, half in affection, half in derision. Your full name, Mr. George Bidwell, would have sounded strange to our ears and probably to yours too.

Clad in your nondescript clothes with your gaunt form, you looked not unlike an animated scarecrow as you dug and delved in our garden. Your hair was unkempt and always needed trimming. A circle of it surrounded



BLACK-OUT!

your chin which bobbed up and down when you talked and amused us mightily.

In spring you planted our potatoes, sowed our carrots, onions, lettuce, beets, parsnips. You whitewashed our ceilings, the scullery, the fowl houses and the cellar in the quaint way we used to do. Jarge.

You answered all our ridiculous questions, even the one we asked you over and over again:

"What makes your right eye look so funny, Jarge?"

"Why, bless 'ee, Miss, I got lime in 'un and 'e ain't no good any more."

We laughed at you in our childish cruelty and imitated you behind your back.

"My 'tates are doing fine this year, Mum," you would say to our mother, "please God I'll try some turmuts next year."

That amused us greatly—"please God" and "turmutts." What had God to do with turmuts? (Oh, everything, Jarge, everything.)

WE DON'T remember the last time we saw you, Jarge. We were so busy setting out to discover and conquer the world. Maybe you were standing in the kitchen doorway after your day's labor drinking a glass of amber ale, saying "God willing, I'm going to see Sue on Sunday." Maybe you were hoeing up our potatoes in neat rows or digging the garden up in Autumn. We do not remember when we went away.

We did not mean to be cruel, Jarge. We did not know the meaning of the word, not until the world had broken us and sent us back to seek peace in the garden, but it was gone, Jarge, and so were you. There was only the memory and with it you stole back, leaning on your spade, wiping your brow with an old red handkerchief and saying, "My it's 'ot, Miss, makes a body sweat it do."

They would tell us you were at rest, Jarge, but we know better. Somewhere you are digging some garden, somewhere better than here, still saying, "Please God" and "God willing," only so much nearer God now, Jarge, so much nearer.

To Reality

BY PENELOPE WISE

A YOUNG German refugee, writing in a recent issue of "The New Statesman and Nation," protests against a poem which had represented the victims of dictatorship as praying for the Führer's death. In a letter simply and nobly expressed, he disclaims such an attitude, and tells how, with the help of his volume of Wordsworth, he has come to regard his own sorry fate and that of his fellow-countrymen as something ephemeral, and has built up for himself a life based on things that are permanent and essential. "I am still," he says, "a complete foreigner, I do not know what the next day will

THE VISIONARY

AT twenty one
The world is lit
By the odd lamp
He holds to it.

At forty one
His spirit lies
With dollar bills
Upon its eyes.

LIONEL REID.

bring. I face a very miserable future." But his philosophy and his contemplation of nature enable him to face such a future with detachment and serenity. This young refugee has been much in my mind today. It was bright and hot and windy, and I walked over to the old barn. From it you can look south over the fields of yellowing grain to the lake, north to the blue hills. A wind moves through it even on the hottest day, and it is filled with the clean smell of dry clover. The sounds you hear are pleasant ones: the whirr of swallows darting



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